The Centre Reporter.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

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THE INCOME TAX

THE UNSATISFACTORY DISPOSITION OF THE MATTER.

President Cleveland Anxious that the Supreme Court Should Have Fully Decided Upon its Constitutionality.

President Cleveland was probably as much disappointed at the unsatisfactory disposition of the income tax by the Supreme Court as everybody else was, and he is probably quite as anxious that the case should be reheard by a full bench and the constitutionality of the tax either affirmed or denied, but like a good citizen he recognizes the income tax as the law of the land pending that final decision, and promptly filled out and handed in an account of his own income upon which he is liable to be taxed. Being in doubt as to where he should pay the tax he handed his blank to Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller in person and marked it "at large," and it is now locked up in Mr. Miller's safe. So many stories have been current as to the extent of President Cleveland's income, outside of his salary, that there is much curiosity to know the figures he put upon that blank. But it isn't likely to be gratified. It was to make sure that no careless clerk should violate the law against making public the amount of income returned by tax payers that the President gave his blank into the personal custody of Mr. Miller.

Although today is the last day upon which taxpayers can file statements of their incomes, without being subject to specified penalties, the tax itself need not be paid until the 30th of June, and the chances are that but little more of it than has already been paid will be paid in before that time, unless the Supreme Court hands down an affirmative decision before then. Should the decision be the other way it would not have to be paid at all. Unless present plans miscarry it is expected that the case will be reheard by a full bench—Justice Jackson is reported to have promised to Sit—and a decision handed down before the close of the present term of the court.

Among the attorneys recently disbarred from practice before the Interior department was "Jerry" Haralson, who was a conspicuous negro member of Congress in reconstruction days, and who has been sentenced by the U. S. District Court of Arkansas to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $5,000 for engaging in fraudulent pension practices. Still, every now and then some over enthusiastic Republican will jump up and shout "there are no fraudulent pensioners."

Judge Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions, says of the proposed making of a test case against the Commissioner of Pensions, by the Union Veteran Legion, in the U. S. Supreme Court, in order to show whether those ten thousand, more or less, pensioners were legally dropped, that he will gladly aid in getting a decision on such a case. He adds that the cases of Shakespeare and Long are entirely different from the other cases in which reductions have been made or pensioners dropped from the rolls. Nearly all the latter cases came under the law of 1890, which differs radically from all previous laws. "Corporal" James Tanner is Commander of the Union Veteran Legion; likewise a pension attorney, which may explain his anxiety in this matter. He has issued a letter asking each member of the legion to contribute $10 towards the expenses of making a test case, but members of the legion here say that the organization has nothing to do with the scheme; that Tanner alone is responsible for the letter. They say that he wished to send this letter out as an official order of the Commander of the U. V. L., but that so much objection was raised he was compelled to abandon that idea and send it out as a personal letter.

A statement made here will be of much interest to impecunious Republican editors, should it prove true. It is that the Alger Presidential boom is shortly to take the road again. Its last tour was very expensive to Gen. Alger, but very profitable to the aforesaid impecunious editors.

It is said that Gen. Alger is confident that the fight between McKinley and Reed, which is already getting quite warm, will be so bitter that it will make the nomination of either of them impossible, and that he thinks he stands as good a chance to be struck by lightening as any of the other waiting dark horses do.

There has been a great deal of guessing as to the position President Cleveland will occupy during the next national campaign and, were it not that it would be to a certain extent a violation of confidence, your correspondent could make a good guess. However, it can be stated without any violation of confidence, that at the proper time President Cleveland will make known over his own signature or in some other authoritative manner, just where he stands and what relation he expects to hold to the next campaign.

A NEW POINT IN LAW.

It Is a Remarkable and Dangerous Decision.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has rendered a decision in which hypnotism is recognized, both as a defense and ground for conviction of crime. The case passed upon came up from the Cowly county district court.

On May 5 last Thomas McDonald, without apparent provocation, shot and killed Thomas Patton, near his home in Wakefield. He was arrested charged with murder, and set up a defense that he was under the hypnotic influence of Anderson Gray and was neither legally nor morally responsible for the deed. He was acquited.

Then Gray was put under arrest and tried for murder. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, notwithstanding the fact that he was not present when the crime was committed, the evidence for the state only going to show that he caused McDonald to do the deed through hypnotic influence. An appeal was taken to the supreme court and in an opinion rendered the ruling of the lower court was sustained.

Stole His Fiance's Money.

Fred C. Price was lodged in jail at Wilkesbarre on Saturday night. Last January he won the heart of Miss Ellen Allen, at Lock Haven, and they were engaged to be married. The father of the young woman was well pleased with the match, and gave his daughter $700 to buy furniture. With the money and the young man she started out to buy what was needed for a comfortable home. On the way to the store Price convinced her it would look better when they went to buy if he had the money and paid the bills. His sweetheart consented and handed over the cash. While they were inspecting the furniture, Price excused himself for a moment and took the first train out of town for the west. He was traced to Cincinnati and from there to Bennett, Pa., where he was arrested. He has confessed and says he spent the money.

Flood Stations on the West Branch.

The establishment of stations in the West branch valley for the purpose of keeping the people informed in regard to floods and freshets, is an excellent idea. The United States weather bureau has decided to establish six of these stations along the West branch. One station will be at Williamsport. Where the others will be located is not yet known, but there should be a station at Clearfield, one at Driftwood, one at Jersey Shore, one somewhere along Pine Creek and one up Lycoming creek. The usefulness of these stations will be appreciated by the people of the valley in times of high water.

* * *

Those who never read the advertisements in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Kenison, of Bolan, Worth Co., Iowa, who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Ft. Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to use his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: "A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he got a bottle and it cured them up in a week. 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Recent Deaths.

Laura, daughter of Robert Bierly, of Milesburg, died Wednesday night of last week; burial in the Bellefonte cemetery.

Mrs. Maria C. Meek, widow of Geo. W. Meek, died on 8 inst., in Stormstown, after a long illness. She was a daughter of Elijah Chambers. Her age was near 86 years.

Will Turn Chickens.

Mr. W. W. Dellett, agent for the Buchanan fence, tells us that he can make his fence so that chickens cannot get through it, by putting a few more wires in at a slightly additional cost, but still not over one-third the cost of the picket fence. This is an important feature in the fence line.

Destroyed by Fire.

A small house at Flat Rock, in Nittany valley, owned by Henry Romig, was destroyed by fire Sunday night, last.

* * *

—Big spring opening at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, where you can get anything needed at very low figures.

RESPECTED THE MINISTRY.

Highwaymen Figuring in a Seven Mountain Reminiscense.

At the celebration of the Centennial of the Huntingdon Presbytery, at Huntingdon on Tuesday last D. W. Woods, Esq., of Lewistown, delivered an address and in the course of his remarks made allusion to two famous highwaymen whose names are familiar to the older residents of this county. Mr. Woods said:

"In speaking of the churches in Juniata county, I desire to mention an anecdote that may not be out of place here. When I was a boy, Rev. John Hutchinson was a frequent visitor at my father's and I was present on one occasion when Mr. Hutchinson told my father this incident. He said at one time he was on his way to Bellefonte to preach for Rev. James Linn, and on the Seven Mountains he was stopped by two noted highwaymen, Lewis and Clark, who infested the mountains of Centre county. After robbing him of all the money he had and his watch he said to them. "Now, men, I wish you would let me have fifty cents back; I am going to Bellefonte to preach and I have not a cent to pay my way." Lewis said to him, "Are you a minister?" Father Hutchinson answered: "I am, and am going to Bellefonte to preach for Mr Linn." Then Lewis said to Clark: "Give this man back his watch and money." To this Clark demurred but Lewis made him do it and said: "We don't rob poor men or ministers; they are paid little enough." So Father Hutchinson got his money and watch back and went on his way rejoicing.

April Proverbs.

A cold April the barn will fill.

Snow in April is manure.

April snow breeds grass.

April snow and wet fills barn and barrel.

A cold and moist April fills the cellar and fattens the cow.

A dry April not the farmer's will; rain in April is what he wills.

When April blows his horn,
'Tis good for hay and corn.

When April makes much noise we will have plenty of rye and hay.

Thunder storms in April is the end of hoar frost.

After a wet April follows a dry June.

When on the 24th rye has grown so high as to hide a crow a good harvest may be expected.

April and May are the keys of the year.

Are Not Abandoned.

The items copied from the Bellefonte papers to the effect that the Nigh ore bank near Bellefonte had been abandoned owing to the supply of ore being exhausted are now denied. The mine it is said, has only been temporarily shut down so as to permit of changes to work adjacent territory. The new territory is ample to enable this mine to be worked for many years to come; and that the changes now being made are only carrying out plans mapped out more than five years ago by the Centre Iron company.

Of Great Benefit.

We can be of great benefit to the good people of Centre Hall and vicinity if they would come to us for all their wear in the way of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Head Wear, Furnishing Goods, and Ladies' Shirt Waists and Chemisettes.

Goods are only sold on their merits—what is linen or what is cotton—is told you at the time of the purchase. "Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

Pencilings.

Prothonotary Smith's card appears in this issue as a candidate for re-election to the place he is now serving so faithfully.

Had a little snowsquall Monday forenoon.

Monday wasn't a good day for trout fishing—all the better for the trout.

The prohibition county convention for nominating a county ticket, has been called to meet at Bellefonte, on May 21. Will the burgess order the bars to be closed?

Satchel Lost.

The undersigned lost a satchel of goods on Thursday morning, 4th, on going from Mike Spichers to Brushvalley road by way of Linden Hall. The finder will receive a dollar reward by leaving same at REPORTER office.

D. J. NEIMAN.

Election Notice.

The annual election of the stockh olders of the Centre Hall Water Company, will be held in Reesman's shop on Monday evening, May 6, 1895, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five directors, a secretary and a treasurer for the ensuing year.

FRED. KURTZ, President.
D. F. Luce, Sec'y. 3t

ON PAPER AS YET

PROPOSED ROUTE FOR AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The Road to Run from Centre Hall to Milesburg With Bellefonte as a Flag Station.

A year ago the "Reporter" advised the construction of an electric road from Philipsburg to Bellefonte, Centre Hall and Millheim, which attracted considerable attention as a very short line, as compared with present via Tyrone route, which is some 25 miles farther. We observe from the Philipsburg Journal of 13 inst., that a line for a street railway from Milesburg thro Bellefonte to Centre Hall is being agitated. The distance by rail now is 22 miles; by a street car line it would be only half that. It would pay, no doubt, besides being a wonderful convenience to all along the route. After reaching this place it would not be a great while before the line would be extended to Millheim and get all the Brush valley travel at that point. The "Reporter" favors the enterprise with the same earnestness that mainly brot about the completion of the railroad through our valley which is one of the good labors we dare feel proud of.

We observe the "Centre Democrat" also alludes to this enterprise and that some of the business men of Bellefonte strongly favor the move.

State Treasury Low.

There will be no National Guard encampments this year. The depleted condition of the state treasury demands this. It will be a saving to the commonwealth of at least $150,000. The common school appropriation is to be cut $1,000,000. The amounts given charitable and penal institutions are to be boiled down. No new buildings or extensions will be allowed. With this chopping $1,400,000 can be saved for charities for the next two years. This was agreed upon at a conference of state officials and legislators.

Received Sentence.

Last Winter George Blattenberger, a young man, and Dr. A. A. Murray, of Liverpool, Perry county, committed an abortion on Daisy Ritter, an orphan girl of the same town. The men were arrested and held for trial, which took place this week. Blattenberger pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, the costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the eastern penitentiary for a period of fifteen months. Murray stood trial and was convicted. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of $25 and the costs, and undergo imprisonment in the eastern penitentiary for a period of two years.

Foster's Prediction.

My last bulletin gave forcasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 10th to the 20th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 21st, cross the western mountain country by the close of the 22d, the great central valleys from the 22d to the 25th and the eastern states about the 25th. This disturbance will be of very considerable force, and while only a small portion of the country will receive rain from it, the principal rainfall of the month may be expected as it crosses the continent. The warm wave will cross the western mountain country about the 21st, the great central valley the 23d and the eastern states the 25th. The cool wave will cross the western country about the 24th, great central valleys the 26th and eastern states the 28th.

* * *

Our better halves say they could not keep house without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is used in more than half the homes in Leeds. Sims Bros., Leeds, Iowa. This shows the esteem in which that remedy is held where it has been sold for years and is well known. Mothers have learned that there is nothing so good for colds, croup and whooping cough, that it cures these ailments quickly and permanently, and that it is pleasant and safe for children to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Matters Matrimonial.

Miss Anna L. Meyer, of Boalsburg, and Wm. A. Gettig, of Altoona, were married in the Boalsburg Reformed church on Thursday evening, 11.

Carrie May, daughter of John H. Miller, of Rock Spring, and Frank E. Wieland, are to be married this evening at the home of the bride.

Choice Eggs for Sale.

Buff Leghorns, choice stock, eggs 50 cents per setting of 13; Buff Plymouth Rock, excellent layers, eggs $1.25 per setting of 13.

MRS. M. B. RICHARDS,
feb21-3m Centre Hall, Pa.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

A CONSUMER'S VIEW.

Passage of the Marshall Bill Responsible for the Advance in Oil.

One of the largest consumers of oil in Philadelphia stated: "Since Governor Hastings approved the Marshall pipe line bill, about March 8, I have received two notifications from an agency of the Standard oil people, advising me of an advance in price. The first card was dated March 12, noting a rise of one-half cent per gallon in the price of headlight 150 degree water white oil and "Chester A" 150 degree water white oil. The second card was dated April 6, and advised me of an advance of one cent a gallon on the same oils. It is evident that a satisfactory alliance has been compassed between the Standard oil company and heretofore conflicting interests, and it is their intention now to advance their prices fractionally and as rapidly as they deem judicious.

"Though one and a half cents a gallon may seem comparatively a small matter, it means a jump of seventy-five cents per barrel, and the aggregate represents an enormous profit and an equal tax upon consumers. You may recollect that the Marshall bill was bitterly fought by the independent oil refiners, and Governor Hastings received a strong deputation of producers, who represented that his signature would vastly help the Standard oil company in monopolizing the industries dependent upon petroleum. The results are appearing.

DANCING IS NO SIN.

Presbyterians Who Want to Waltz Can Do So.

The Allegheny Presbytery has placed itself on record as opposed to the theory that dancing is a sin. Miss Mary Ewalt, of Bakerstown Presbyterian church, was dismissed because she danced and would not promise to refrain in the future. She appealed her case to the Presbytery and was upheld, the decision being that dancing is a question of conscience. Dr. R. M. Means, of Pine Creek Church, who was expelled by his pastor for signing a liquor license application, was reinstated by the Presbytery.

State News Notes.

The Disciple church at Mill Hall will be dedicated Sunday afternoon, April 21.

The Central Pennsylvania firemen's association will meet in Bellefonte on June 6. An interesting time is expected.

Cards are out for the marriage of Franklin D. Peale, son of Hon. S. R. Peale, of Lock Haven, and Miss Martha Vail, of Elizabeth, N. J., on April 17.

The recent big sale of coal land in Northumberland county, netted the sheriff over $4,000 while Hon. S. P. Wolverton, the attorney concerned, pocketed $30,000.

Insane and Harmless.

For some time past a quaint-looking old man has been loafing about our streets, and attracts much attention says the Centre *Democrat* of last week. He is about 70 years of age and very much hunchbacked. The striking feature about his appearance is the childish disposition he shows for decorating himself with tobacco tags and ribbon rosettes. Most of these are sown on the vest, almost covering the front of the garment. He annoys no one and if spoken to simply gives out an unintelligent grunt of approval. He is often about the streets late hours of the night, but never was suspected of committing any theft.

His name is Jacob Halderman, and is a pauper belonging to Benner township, but the overseer's cannot find a place for him where he will stay; he wants to be in Bellefonte. A petition to the court provided a commission to inquire into the sanity of the old gentleman, who reported that he was of unsound mind and should be sent to a hospital for the insane, which will likely be done.

* * *

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoe Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

RAIN-FALL,

as registered by the "Reporter's Rain-guage.

	Inches.
Friday night 12 Ap., to Saturday,	5-8

* * *

—Our spring stock of clothing is now in and a more complete assortment cannot be found in any store. Clothing never was so cheap and you get surprisingly big returns for your money.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

—Subscribefor the REPORTER, $1.50

FOREST FIRES.

Their Prevention Should Be the Aim of Every Good Citizen.

Forest fires occur annually in various parts of the country, and, after long seasons of drought, sometimes spread over wide areas, but not since 1871, when there was great destruction of Michigan pineries, has there been a calamity like this. Man is powerless to stay the flames when they have fairly started after weeks of dry weather, for the fire spreads so rapidly as often to outrun a horse. But man can do much to prevent the breaking out of such fires, which are very often caused by the carelessness of camping parties, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Maine has suffered little from forest fires since the appointment of fire wardens and the training of lumbermen and hunters to extreme care in extinguishing every spark of the fires they may have kindled in the woods. In view of the enormous losses that may be occasioned by forest fires it would seem to be the duty of the state to guard as well as may be against their origin and spread. It is not impossible to do either. Hunters, lumbermen and others who frequent the woods can be taught to be extremely careful in the use of fire. Railroad companies can be compelled to use efficient spark arresters on their locomotives and in dry seasons fire wardens may be authorized to appoint deputies to guard the forest by night and day and give timely warning of forest fires before they have gone beyond control.

What is needed is some one in authority to command the services of the ablebodied men of a neighborhood in extinguishing small fires or preventing their spread. When the farmers and lumbermen are left to themselves they do not unite their efforts until the danger becomes pressing and then it is too late, unless rain should come to their relief. Professor Hazen thinks that federal and state authorities have duties in this matter.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I saw one of your subscribers tell in your columns a few weeks ago how she made money selling Dish Washers. I wrote to the Iron City Dish Washer Co., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa., and obtained one of their Dish Washers and tried it myself first. It is just lovely; you can wash and dry the dishes for a family in two minutes, without touching your hands to a dish or putting them in hot water. I made the first day, $5.00, and everybody wanted a Dish Washer just as soon as they saw me wash their dishes. Since then I have made as high as $18.00 a day, and I believe that I can get enough money to keep my brother at school this winter and have money in the bank too. Any lady or gentleman can do as well as I am doing, I am sure, as I had no experience. When everybody wants to buy, it is not hard to sell. Anyone can get information by writing the above firm, and I am glad to add my experience, because I think it my duty to others to help them over the hard times. VIRGINIA HERNE.

Reporter Sparks.

Some men spend their lives in hatching little schemes and tricks.

It isn't manly to be close-fisted and stingy and then tell how liberal others should be.

A favor boasted of is not sincere but a selfish act to gain something more valuable in return.

The constant blabberer is like an empty tin can which makes much noise in rolling about.

The man who always has something confidential to tell about his neighbor has mischief for his nest egg.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week:

Daniel A. Grove, Lemont and Catherine Longwell, of Benner township.

Charles E. Rupert and Maggie E. Kessinger, of Liberty township.

Frank D. Young and Mary C. Royer, of Potter township.

J. Harry Pickle, of Millersville, Lancaster county, and Fannie I. Twitmire, of Bellefonte.

John W. Benner and Jennie Breon, of Benner township.

Frank E. Wieland, of Linden Hall, and Carrie Miller, of Rock Springs.

R. M. Krebs and Lauva E. Musser, Pine Grove Mills.

Going After Ile.

David R. Foreman left Monday evening for Bruin, Butler county, Pa., a town in the midst of the oil region. Dave expects to engage in the oil business, and has an option on a valuable plant. Hope he will strike a rich streak.

* * *

—The merchant tailoring establishment connected with Lewins clothing house at Bellefonte, has the reputation for turning out the best and most stylish clothing worn in the county.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

BUSY SPRING.

Such a flurry, such a scurry,
  Such a hurry in the trees;
Such a whirring and a stirring,
  Birds as brisk as busy bees;
Nests are building, 'tis important,
    If you please!

Such a tripping, such a skipping,
  Such a slipping o'er the stones;
Such a flashing and a dashing,
  Such a melody of tones;
Brooks are hasting to the ocean,
    Where it moans.

So much learning, so much earning,
  So much tracing mete and bound;
So much telling, counting, spelling,
  Till the dizzy head turns round;
Patience, child, it is important;
    So is knowledge found.

EASTER EGGS.

"O Maggie, I am so glad you have come to see me to-day!" said Lulu, as she ran to meet her little friend who rode over with her papa on aload of hay which he was taking to town.

Maggie had on her new, red frock and white apron with a ruffle all around and carried her doll "Clarissa Belle," close in her arms

"See," said Maggie, "I have brought Clarissa Belle; won't we have lots of fun?"

"Let's not play with dolls to-day, because I have something better. You know to-morrow is Easter. Yesterday mamma got me a whole box of paints and she says I can have half a dozen eggs to paint for Easter because I went to the dentist and had that horrid old double tooth pulled that was so full of aches and pains."

Lulu ran and got her paint box and the little girls went down to the kitchen together. Mamma spread a newspaper on the table and told Lulu to get two of her old long sleeved aprons, one for herself and one for Maggie. The little girls were soon ready for work and mamma placed a little basket of eggs on the table and left them to amuse themselves.

"What a lot of eggs," said Maggie. "Let's see how many there are; one two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight. O, how splendid!"

"Here are two paint brushes," exclaimed Lulu. "They must have known two little girls would want to paint at the same time. What color are you going to paint yours?"

"Let's paint one two colors."

"All right, I'll paint mine red and blue."

"I'll paint mine just like yours," said Maggie.

The young artists soon executed their designs in red and blue, and each received a great deal of praise from the other. Four more eggs were painted and all set aside to dry. Only two remained in the basket

"How shall we paint these?" asked Maggie. "The last ones must be the prettiest of all."

"I'll tell you what we will do," said Lulu. "Mrs. Jones has company, a lady and a little girl, and I expect the little girl will not have any Easter eggs at all, because you know Mrs. Jones is poor. Now let's paint these two eggs just as pretty as ever we can and give them to that little girl."

This plan was readily agreed to. It took some time to decide what color should be used. But the eggs were finally finished to their satisfaction.

"Which is the prettiest?" asked Maggie.

"I don't know; they are both so pretty," answered Lulu, looking first at one and then at the other. "I think one is just as pretty as the other." And I think you would have said so, too, for one was red and blue and yellow, and the other was yellow and blue and red.

Lulu went to get her mother's permission to take them over to the little stranger. But Mrs. Gray, thinking the little girls would be occupied all the afternoon, had gone out to see a sick neighbor.

Lulu came back and said, "I can't find mamma, but I know she would let us go. We must hurry, for your papa will come for you pretty soon, and you will have to go home." So, without even stopping to take off their aprons, they put on their bonnets and went "across lots" towards Mrs. Jones' humble cottage. Queer looking objects they were with their hands and faces as well as their aprons marked with every color in the paint box.

Mrs. Jones was trying to entertain her sister, Mrs. Evans and Mabel, who had come from the city to make her a visit. But she found it difficult to amuse the child who had been accustomed to every luxury heart could wish. Mabel stood by the window and saw our little girls coming across the meadow. "Who are they, auntie?" she asked.

"One of them must be Deacon Gray's little girl. Perhaps they are coming to see you. Lulu Gray is a nice little girl, and you will like to play with her.'

Mabel went with her auntie to the door. She could hardly help laughing at the little gypsies. But her good breeding saved her from being rude.

Lulu, when she saw the little girl dressed in silk, forgot what she meant to say and looked at Maggie; but Maggie was even less prepared than Lulu to make a speech. So Lulu stammered out: "We brought some Easter eggs that we painted, but we must go right back 'cause mamma don't know we came."

Mabel took the eggs and thanked the girls very politely, but they would not go into the house.

"What do you suppose she thought of our eggs?" asked Lulu, as soon as they were out of hearing.

"I don't know. Oh, there is a lot of paint on your face!"

"There is on yours too. Just look at these horrid old aprons. Oh, dear!" and they ran toward home as fast as they could.

When they got back Lulu's mamma had returned and inquired where they had been. Lulu told her all about it. Mrs. Gray tried to look sober but smiled in spite of herself, as she told them they had better not do good deeds without permission.

Mrs. Gray knew that Mrs. Evans was rich and proud and thought she ought to send an explanation, but wisely concluded that the matter would explain itself.

Easter morning Lulu Gray and Maggie Dean each received a large, square envelope containing a beautiful silk fringed Easter card, accompanied by an invitation from Mabel Evans to visit her whenever they came to the city.

A Fish Story.

The pickerel weighing five pounds six ounces, caught by Alfred Johnson at Smithville Flats, Chenango county, was sent by Thomas Kelly, esq., to his brother supervisor, Edward Nash, of Norwich. This fish has quite a record. About the 1st of September last Eph. Loomis, while picking cranberries about the pond, lost a silver watch and a pocket piece. Upon dressing the pickerel the watch was found imbedded in its throat, running, and the time correct. The watch was a stem winder, and the pressure on the stem when the fish swallowed food has wound it up daily. The dollar pocket piece was found in the stomach, together with accrued interest to January 1, 1895.

A Millionaire Anarchist.

There was a millionaire among the Anarchists recently expelled by the federal council of Switzerland. He was an Italian named Borghetti, and a temporary resident at Lugano, the great anarchist center in Europe. Borghetti is only twenty-five years old. He dressed very simply, but kept open house for his fellow revolutionists, who frequently had recourse also to his purse. Borghetti's father, who did not share the antipatriotic and anarchistic ideas of his son, used to hoist the Italian flag on national occasions, but young Borghetti promptly replaced it with the red banner of the revolutionists.

Fish Tended Like Sheep.

A New Yorker setting on the edge of a small Adirondack lake was attracted by a school of tiny fish that seemed to move in remarkable union. Watching for a long time he discovered that the infant fish were guarded by their parents, for whenever the young began to stray they were driven back into the school by a large fish on one side or the other, and whenever a strange fish approached one of the guardians rushed at him and drove him off. The watcher noted the movements of several small schools for two hours, and vows that the little creatures were tended like a drove of sheep.

A New William Penn Elm,

The site of the great elm tree that marked the place where William Penn signed his famous treaty with the Indians has been marked by another elm, practically a part of the original tree. When the old elm fell in 1810, the owner of the ground took one of the offshoots that grew from its trunk and transplanted it to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. From Fort Hamilton it was removed bodily to Wilkesbarre, where it is still flourishing. An offshoot of this tree has been taken to Philadelphia and planted in the park that marks the former location of the treaty tree.

An Accomplished Deaf Man.

In showing how one sense is sharpened to supply the loss of another, Dr. S. Millington Miller writes that Alexander Hunter, of the Land Office at Washington, though entirely deaf spelled without mistake 150 words read to him from the dictionary. He has become able to read the motion of the lips of those addressing him. This faculty is not rare among the deaf, and by means of it some of them, like Mitchell, the chemist of the United States Patent Office, have been able to understand the lectures necessary for their graduation at college.

How Spurs Are Won.

The way in which a man "wins his spurs" (to employ a phrase in use in army posts on the frontier) never lacks fascination to me. Except in the case of meteoric youngsters, the road of progress has no mile mark nor any guiding sign. A man plods steadily along, sometimes until very nearly middle life, without especial recognition, and then he wakes up one morning to find himself a noted citizen. Just how it happened no one can tell.

What Culture Means.

There is a mistaken idea that "culture" means to paint a little, to sing a little, to dance a little and to quote passages from late popular books. As a matter of fact, culture means nothing of the kind. Culture means mastery over self—politeness, charity, fairness, good temper, good conduct. Culture is not a thing to make a display of. It is something to use so modestly that people do not discover all at once that you have it.

Providence, R. I., is to spend $400,000 in new school buildings.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

Peculiarities of the Chancellor of the German Empire.

Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor of the German empire, is cast in a different physical mold from his two stalwart predecessors. He is far from being so impressive in appearance as Bismarck or Caprivi. He looks more like the headmaster of a school in a middlesized town than like a statesman. Although of a more noble lineage than either of the ex-chancellors, he looks much less like the traditional aristocrat. His early life was, however, passed amid comparatively humble surroundings, and his birth helped him little. He practiced law until 1846, and, pitted against young men of the middle classes, never distinguished himself. In the year mentioned he succeeded to the dignity of Schillingsfurst, and took his place as hereditary legislator in the Bavarian reichsrath. The prince is remarkably active for a man of his age. His excellent health he attributes to the fact that he spends as much time as possible in the open air—especially in the hunting field—and cooks his own coffee. Coffee he considers the principal course of a meal, although he likes good things to eat, and employs one of the best cooks in Germany. When in his palace at Strasburg he always prepared his own coffee. Even when he travels he carries the coffee machine with him, and uses it to make his favorite beverage at least three times a day. In the course of years he has become an expert, and few cooks can equal his brew. His guests flatter him on his art, as a matter of course, and there is no better way to reach his heart than by eulogy of his coffee. Like many other men who have accomplished considerable in this life and love praise of their hobbies, he would rather hear praise for his 'drink which comforteth head and heart"—to use the language of Bacon—than for his political wisdom. The prince is immensely wealthy. He inherited through his wife vast estates in Russia, but being subject to the law forbidding foreigners to hold landed possessions in the dominions of the czar, he was ordered to sell the property within a certain time. When that period had expired he had succeeded in selling only about one-third of the land. For this he received about 10,000,000 rubles, nearly $5,000,000. The czar then extended the time. If the estates are not disposed of, however, at the time specified, he will forfeit them. The land might have been retained in the family had the prince's heir consented to swear allegiance to the Russian ruler. But this he declined to do, preferring to lose money and remain true to the land of his birth.

Causes of Cuban Discontent.

"I was in Havana just a few days prior to the recent Cuban disturbances," said O. M. Zane, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, at the Shoreham. "I don't blame the people for wishing to rebel against the Spanish government, but it's doubtful if they'd be a whit better off under home rule. The Spanish officials sent there on small salaries go home in a few years enormously rich. There is more stealing and rascality on the island of Cuba than any spot of the globe. The merchants have to pay such high duties that fully one-half of the goods imported are smuggled in, yet with all the peculation and holding out the island paid into the revenues of Spain last year the sum of $26,000,000.

"The business is altogether in the hands of the Spaniards, and the native Cubans are their servants. The latter, as a rule, are on a very low plane of civilization, and I think it is a good thing that this government never carried out the scheme of Cuban annexation that was so popular in some parts of the country before the war."

Death From Electricity.

Here are some odd opinions concerning the force of the electric current, given by Dr. C. F. Chandler before the Columbian School of Mines: "A very interesting misapprehension which exists in the minds of many people is one concerning the vital dangers which lurk in the pressure of, say, 1,000 volts. The newspapers often tell of a man who has been killed from such a pressure, whereas, in fact, such a pressure alone could not kill a humming bird. I have frequently caught in my hand sparks possessing an electro motive power of 100,000 volts without feeling anything more than a very slight burn. The danger arises only when the volts are re-enforced by a good many ampheres or currents. In such a case the force of the current suddenly decomposes all the fluids in the body. The salt in the blood instantly turns to chlorine gas, and the person who has his veins charged with such a deadly poison cannot be expected to live many seconds."

Author of 'Mary Had a Little Lamb."

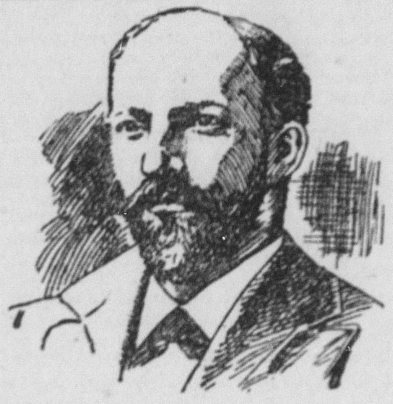
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, the famous editor, cook and patriot, to whom we owe our national Thanksgiving day, is the author of "Mary Had a Little Lamb." She wrote the poem in 1829. Dr. Lowell Mosan composed the music, and the poem was published by Marsh, Capen & Lyon, of Boston, in 1830. There was no real Mary. Mrs. Hale had a pet lamb when a child, which followed her to school, and she used the incident in the famous poem. A few years ago it was said that Mary Tyler, of Summerville, Mass., was the Mary of the poem, which was written in 1817 by John Rollstone, but Mrs. Hale proved her claim to the authorship.

ETHICAL CULTURE SOCIETY.

Something of the New Cult Which is Gaining Prominence.

The movement of ethical culture now so prominent in all sections of the United States and portions of Europe had its origin in New York city, where the first ethical society was founded in 1876. The attitude of the New York society has been from the first neither irreligious nor anti-religious.

In the opening address which Prof. Felix Adler delivered on May 15, 1876, the watchword which he suggested for the new movement was: "Diversity in the creed, unanimity in the deed." He also emphasized in those remarks that belief in any of the received doctrines of religion should not hinder any one from joining the new organization. Neither should a negative attitude toward the current religious teachings be a hindrance.



FELIX ADLER.

Those who aspire to become good men should be welcomed to the new fellowship, no matter what their opinions might be on questions of theology or philosophy, Prof. Adler stated at that time. All that was expected was a sincere interest in the moral improvement of the individual and of society, and a willingness to waive points of difference and to come into fundamental agreement with others animated by the same desire.

These views had been known by a number of Prof. Adler's friends for some years prior to the organization of the society. Prof. Adler was at that time professor of Oriental literature at the Cornell university, and when a number of friends of the cause of ethical culture were prepared to form a society he resigned from the faculty of the university and entered the field in which he had long been desirous to labor. It was a labor of love for him from the beginning and still is such.

At first the new society was the target for much hostile criticism and even bitter persecution. Like all new movements it required time to be correctly appreciated, and in the beginning it was misinterpreted.

The fact that the Ethical society did not affirm any religious belief was regarded as positive proof that its members and its leaders were at heart hostile to religion. But this was a mistake, and as time went on it was perceived to be such. The prejudice which the society at first excited has abated from year to year.

Some of those who were its most pronounced antagonists have become its well wishers and supporters. The change of attitude against the society is shown by the fact that the legislature of the State of New York has conferred upon Prof. Adler legal authority to perform the marriage ceremony.

A Smuggling Scientist.

A Berlin periodical has the following: In 1805 Humboldt and Guy Lussac met in Paris to pursue their investigations as to the compression of air. The two men of science found it necessary to obtain a large number of glass tubes. These were very dear in France at the time, and the enormously high duty forbade their introduction from abroad. But Humboldt was nothing daunted. He ordered the tubes from a German glass works, and instructed the manufacturer to close them up at both ends and affix to each a label with these words, "Deutsche Luft" (German air). The air of Germany was an article which did not appear in the tariff, and the custom house officials allowed the tubes to pass, and they were thus delivered free of duty into the hands of the two men of science.

A Cruel Wrong Inflicted on Sailors.

A sailor on a troopship informs me of a curious grievance from which he and his mates suffer. "The ship's company is limited," he writes, "to two parrots for each mess of about twelve men, and if these are not in uniform cages they are thrown overboard." Tastes, of course, differ, but I should myself have thought an allowance of one parrot to every six men on board a troopship was not an unreasonably small one. "A. B." evidently thinks otherwise, however, and this is not strange, perhaps, when it is remembered on the authority of Mr. F. C. Burnand's once popular lyric, that Jack's "heart is true to his Poll."

Ant Nests in Trees.

The ants of Malacca make their nests in trees, joining the leaves together by a thin thread of silk at the ends. The first step in making the nest is for several ants to bend the leaves together and hold on with their hind legs, when one of them after some time runs up with a larva and, irritating it with its antennae, makes it produce a thread with which the leaves are joined. When one larva is exhausted, a second is brought and the process is repeated.

Hypnotism and Crime.

It is possible that special legislation will have to be resorted to in the matter of the connection of hypnotism and crime. Two murder cases have brought a general belief in the necessity of importing medical experts or scientists into such questions. In Kansas recently a man, Gray, was convicted of murder for putting another man under hypnotic control to the extent of killing a neighbor. The verdict was set aside by the Supreme Court, but experts hold that it was sound. The Hayward-Ging case, at Minneapolis, is associated with the same sort of surroundings. In Bjornstrom, one of its most able men, Sweden has probably the best European authority on hypnotism. He says:

"But that persons can by positive suggestion be compelled to criminal actions is not all; by negative suggestions they can also be made to neglect their duties and to omit what they ought to do. Thus they can be prevented from writing their names and even be made to forget them, and to forget their duties; fears have even been expressed that marriage could in this way be prevented, if, for instance, by suggestion a rival compelled a bride to say 'nay' at the altar. It has been sufficiently proved that it is possible by hypnotism and suggestion to use others as willing tools for the execution of criminal actions of almost every kind. The danger of this is greatly increased, partly by the fact that the somnambulist upon awaking does not remember the contents of the suggestion nor who gave it, while at the same time it is irresistibly and faithfully performed at the appointed hour; and partly that there are persons, but fortunately those who have been hypnotized many times, who, even in an apparently entirely wakeful state, are susceptible to hypnotism."

Some European Nations have already passed laws restricting the practice of hypnotizing to medical men, and rigidly defining the conditions under which even they shall use it. M. Bjornstrom is of opinion that hypnotism is as dangerous as a deadly poison, and that the public should be guarded against its general use.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

Johnny in a Decline.

Little Ethel—Papa, I think you ought to have the doctor come and see Johnny. I'm 'fraid he's sick.

Papa—Sick! He's out in the street playing and yelling like a wild Indian.

Little Ethel—Yes, but when he's well he yells like two wild Indians.

A Tribute to the Sex.

The professor—There is evidence to show that one of the most famous edifices of antiquity was constructed principally by women.

His wife—Which one?

The professor—The Tower of Babel!

The only European country which has suffered depopulation in the present century is Ireland.

Queer Craze for Crime Mementoes.

Since the assassination of M. Carnot the cutler at Cette who sold the dagger to the murderer has, it is said, been inundated with orders for weapons of similar pattern and size to that used on the fatal night at Lyons. The orders come from France and from abroad, somebody in Brussels having asked for three hundred daggers. During the month following the assassination the cutler despatched over one thousand of these articles to various places, and he is on the road to realize a small fortune out of the extraordinary craze manifested by his customers, French and foreign. Some of these people intend to exhibit the blades in their shops or taverns, while others are collectors of curiosities, who want to possess some memento of a terrible crime.—Tit-Bits.

A Pre-Glacial Elephant.

The naturalists of the Academy of Sciences rejoice in the possession of the lower jaw of a primitive Arctic elephant—a species that roamed over Siberia in great herds, but has been extinct since the glacial period. The jaw once belonged to a monstrous animal, much larger than the theoretical pre-glacial elephant constructed at the Academy and on exhibition. It contains two teeth, each over half a foot in length and very well preserved.

The fossil was found by one of Captain Knowles's steam whaling vessels at Point Barrow, and was presented to the academy by Captain Knowles. It is on exhibition in the library of the academy and is attracting considerable attention.—San Francisco Examiner.

Adobe is Unbrant Brick.

Adobe is unburnt brick made from earth of a loamy character, containing about two-thirds fine sand, mixed thoroughly with clay. The loamy substance under the action of the sun becomes a hard, compact mass, without a crack, and is not washed or worn away by the action of rain. It is said that the houses built with these bricks are warmer in winter and cooler in summer than those constructed of the ordinary kind, and their durability is extraordinary, as evidenced by ancient ruins found in Arizona, New Mexico. In Santa Fe there are hundreds of houses built of this material.

Jones—"How's Wheeler getting along since he bought a bicycle?" Brown—"On crutches, I believe."—Life.

Gentle Annie.

Gentle Annie was the girl who went forth when the spring-time came to gather wild flowers,—daisies along the hillsides, and forgot her rubbers. She came back with wet feet, followed by the worst case of neuralgia she ever had. Fortunately she was told and had long known that for any kind of neuralgic affection St. Jacobs Oil is the most remarkable remedy ever used. All the year round any one subject to such attacks should not fail to have it in the house. For all aches and pains which at all times beset us there is nothing to equal it. Nerve pains especially are brought on by sudden changes of temperature, but the great remedy, applied promptly, will surely cure.

A man doesn't look as pretty at a piano as a girl; but, as a rule, he sounds prettier.

That Tired Feeling

Is a certain indication of impure and impoverished blood. If your blood could always be rich and pure, full of the red corpuscles upon which its vitality depends, you would never be weak, or Nervous! Boils, pimples, scrofula, salt rheum, would never trouble you. But our mode of living, shut in all winter in poorly ventilated homes and shops, depletes the blood and there is loss of appetite and weakness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy for this condition. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, builds up the nerves and gives perfect health. Read this:

"Our daughter, Blanche, when four years of age had a humor break out on her hands and face, which our physician pronounced eczema. If the cold air reached her face or hands they would swell up, look almost purple, and headed blisters would form and break, Discharging a watery fluid, and the burning and itching would drive her nearly wild. Unless we encased her little hands she would tear patches of skin from her face and hands. We tried many doctors and many remedies and at last gave the case up as hopeless. But our daughter Cora tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, to cure a scrofulous lump near the left breast which caused her much pain and after taking 4 bottles it disappeared. Blanche, who is now eleven, had spent seven years of suffering, so I concluded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She took 5 bottles and her face is smooth and soft as a baby's, the color of a rose petal. Her hands are soft and white, where four months ago they were blue and red and calloused nearly like leather. I cannot express my gratitude by pen or mouth. It seems a miracle and our friends are surprised." MRS. ANNA L. CLARK, 401 East Fourth Street, Duluth, Minnesota.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier
Prominently in the Public Eye Today.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.
KENNEDY'S
Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

My heart is very sad to-night,
Unrest is in the air,
I cannot tell just what it is,
Dyspepsia or despair

It is dyspepsia,
and
A • Ripans • Tabule
will dispel it.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Gates of Heaven."

TEXT: "On the east three gates; on the north three gates; on the south three gates; on the west three gates."—Revelation xxi., 13.

The Cashmere gate of Delhi, where converged a heroism that makes one's nerves tingle, the Lucknow gate, still dented and scarred with sepoy bombardment, the Madeline gate with its emblazonry in bronze, the hundred gates of Thebes, the wonder of centuries, all go out of sight before the gates of my text.

Our subject speaks of a great metropolis, the existence of which many have doubted. Standing on the wharf and looking off upon the harbor and seeing the merchantmen coming up the bay, the flags of foreign nations streaming from the topgallants, you immediately make up your mind that those vessels come from foreign ports, and you say: "That is from Hamburg, and that is from Marseilles, and that is from Southampton, and that is from Havana," and your supposition is accurate. But from the city of which I am now speaking no weather-beaten merchantmen or frigates with scarred bulkhead have ever come. There has been a vast emigration into that city, but no emigration from it, so far as our natural vision can descry.

"There is no such city," says the undevout astronomer. "I have stood in high towers with a mighty telescope and have swept the heavens, and I have seen spots on the sun and caverns in the moon, but no towers have ever risen on my vision, no palaces, no temples, no shining streets, no massive wall. There is no such city." Even very good people tell me that heaven is not a material organism, but a grand spiritual fact, and that the Bible descriptions of it are in all cases to be taken figuratively. I bring in reply to this what Christ said, and He ought to know, "I go to prepare"—not a theory, not a principle, not a sentiment, but "I go to prepare a place for you." The resurrected body implies this. If my foot is to be reformed from the dust, it must have something to tread on. If my hand is to be reconstructed, it must have something to handle. If my eye, having gone out in death, is to be rekindled, I must have something to gaze on. Your adverse theory seems to imply that the resurrected body is to be hung on nothing, or to walk in air, or to float amid the intangibles. You may say if there be material organisms then a soul in heaven will be cramped and hindered in its enjoyments, but I answer, Did not Adam and Eve have plenty of room in the Garden of Eden? Although only a few miles would have described the circumference of that place, they had ample room. And do you not suppose that God, in the immensities, can build a place large enough to give the whole race room, even though there be material organisms?

Herschel looked into the heavens. As a Swiss guide puts his Alpine stock between the glaciers and crosses over from crag to crag, so Herschel planted his telescope between the worlds and glided from star to star until he could announce to us that we live in a part of the universe but sparsely strewn with worlds, and he peers out into immensity until he finds a region no larger than our solar system in which there are 50,000 worlds moving. And Professor Lang says that by a philosophic reasoning there must be somewhere a world where there is no darkness, but everlasting sunshine, so that I do not know but that it is simply because we have no telescope powerful enough that we cannot see into the land where there is no darkness at all and catch a glimpse of the burnished pinnacle. As a conquering army marching on to take a city comes at nightfall to the crest of a mountain from which, in the midst of the landscape, they see the castles they are to capture and rein in their war chargers and halt to take a good look before they pitch their tents for the night, so now, coming as we do on this mountain top of prospect, I command this regiment of God to rein in their thoughts and halt, and before they pitch their tents for the night take one good, long look at the gates of the great city. "On the east three gates; on the north three gates; on the south three gates, and on the west three gates."

In the first place, I want to examine the architecture of those gates. Proprietors of large estates are very apt to have an ornamental gateway. Sometimes they spring an arch of masonary, the posts of the gate flanked with lions in statuary, the bronze gate a representation of intertwining foliage, bird haunted, until the hand of architectural genius drops exhausted, all its life frozen into stone. Gates of wood and iron and stone guarded nearly all the old cities. Moslems have inscribed upon their gateways inscriptions from the Koran of the Mohammedan. There have been a great many fine gateways, but Christ sets His hand to the work and for the upper city swung a gate such as no eye ever gazed on, untouched of inspiration. With the nail of His own cross He cut into its wond-rful traceries stories of past suffering and of gladness to come. There is no wood or stone or bronze in that gate, but from top to base and from side to side it is all of pearl. Not one piece picked up from Ceylon banks, and another piece from the Persian gulf, and another from the island of Margarette, but one solid pearl picked up from the beach of everlasting light by heavenly hands and hoisted and swung amid the shouting of angels. The glories of alabaster vase and porphyry pillar fade out before this gateway. It puts out the spark of feldspar and diamond. You know how one little precious stone on your finger will flash under the gaslight. But, oh! the brightness when the great gate of heaven swings, struck through and dripping with the light of eternal noonday.

Julius Cæsar paid 125,000 crowns for one pearl. The Government of Portugal boasted of having a pearl larger than a pear. Cleopatra and Philip II. dazzled the world's vision with precious stones. But gather all these together and lift them and add to them all the wealth of the pearl fisheries and set them in the panel of one door, and it does not equal this magnificent gateway. An almighty hand hewed this, swung this, polished this. Against this gateway, on the one side, clash all the splendors of earthly beauty. Against this gate on the other side beat the surges of eternal glory. Oh, the gate, the gate! It strikes an infinite charm through every one that passes it. One step this side of the gate and we are paupers. One step the other side of the gate and we are kings. The pilgrim of earth going through sees in the one huge pearl all his earthly tears in crystal. Oh, gate of light, gate of pearl, gate of heaven, for our weary souls at last swing open!

When shall these eyes thy heaven built walls
And pearly gates behold;
Thy bulwarks with salvation strong
And streets of shining gold?

Oh, heaven is not a dull place! Heaven is not a contracted place. Heaven is not a stupid place. "I saw the twelve gates, and they were twelve pearls."

In the second place I want you to count the number of those gates. Imperial parks and lordly manors are apt to have one expensive gateway, and the others are ordinary, but look around at these entrances to heaven and count them. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve. Hear it, all the earth and all the heavens! Twelve gates!

I admit this is rather hard on sharp sectarianisms! If a Presbyterian is bigoted, he brings his Westminster assembly catechism, and he makes a gateway out of that, and he says to the world, "You go through there or stay out." If a member of the Reformed Church is bigoted, he makes a gate out of the Heidelberg catechism, and he says, "You go through there or stay out." If a Methodist is bigoted, he plants two posts, and he says, "Now, you crowd in between those two posts or stay out." Or perhaps an Episcopalian may say: "Here is a liturgy out of which I mean to make a gate. Go through it or stay out," or a Baptist may say: "Here is a water gate. You go through that, or you must stay out," and so in all our churches and in all our denominations there are men who make one gate for themselves and then demand that the whole world go through it. I abhor this contractedness in religious views. O, small souled man, when did God give you the contract for making gates? I tell you plainly I will not go in that gate. I will go in at any one of the twelve gates I choose. Here is a man who says, "I can more easily and more closely approach God through a prayer book." I say, "My brother, then use the prayer book." Here is a man who says, "I believe there is only one mode of baptism, and that is immersion." Then I say, "Let me plunge you." Anyhow, I say, away with the gate of rough panel and rotten posts and rusted latch, when there are twelve gates and they are twelve pearls.

The fact is that a great many of the churches in this day are being doctrined to to death. They have been trying to find out all about God's decrees, and they want to know who are elected to be saved and who are reprobated to be damned, and they are keeping on discussing that subject when there are millions of souls who need to have the truth put straight at them. They sit counting the number of teeth in the jawbone with which Samson slew the Philistines. They sit on the beach and see a vessel going to pieces in the offing, and instead of getting into a boat and pulling away for the wreck, they sit discussing the different styles of oarlocks. God intended us to know some things and intended us not to know others. I have heard scores of sermons explanatory of God's decrees, but came away more perplexed than when I went. The only result of such discussion is a great fog. Here are two truths which are to conquer the world: Man, a sinner; Christ, a Saviour. Any man who adopts those two theories in his religious belief shall have my right hand in warm grip of Christian brotherhood.

A man comes down to a river in time of freshet. He wants to get across. He has to swim. What does he do? The first thing is to put off his heavy apparel and drop everything he has in his hands. He must go empty handed if he is going to the other bank. And I tell you when we have come down to the river of death and find it swift and raging we will have to put off all our sectarianism and lay down all our cumbrous creed and empty handed put out for the other shore. "What," say you, "would you resolve all the Christian church into one kind of church? Would you make all Christendom worship in the same way, by the same forms?" Oh, no. You might as well decide that all people shall eat the same kind of food without reference to appetite, or wear the same kind of apparel without reference to the shape of their body. Your ancestry, your temperament, your surroundings will decide whether you go to this or that church and adopt this or that church polity. One church will best get one man to heaven and another church another man. I do not care which one of the gates you go through if you only go through one of the twelve gates that Jesus lifted.

Well, now I see all the redeemed of earth coming up toward heaven. Do you think they will all get in? Yes. Gate the first, the Moravians come up; they believed in the Lord Jesus; they pass through. Gate the second, the Quakers come up; they have received the inward light; they have trusted in the Lord; they pass through. Gate the third, the Lutherans come up; they had the same grace that made Luther what he was, and they pass through. Gate the fourth, the Baptists pass through. Gate the fifth, the Free Will Baptists pass through. Gate the sixth, the Reformed Church passes through. Gate the seventh, the Congregationalists pass through. Gate the eighth, the German Reformed Church passes through. Gate the ninth, the Methodists pass through. Gate the tenth, the Sabbatarians pass through. Gate the eleventh, the Church of the Disciples pass through. Gate the twelfth, the Presbyterians pass through. But there are a great part of other denominations who must come in, and great multitudes who connected themselves with no visible church, but felt the power of godliness in their heart and showed it in their life. Where is their gate? Will you shut all the remaining host out of the city? No. They may come in at our gate. Hosts of God, if you cannot get admission through any other entrance, come in at the twelfth gate. Now they mingle before the throne.

Looking up at the one hundred and forty and four thousand, you cannot tell which gate they came in. One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one glassy sea, one doxology, one triumph, one heaven! "Why, Luther, how did you get in?" "I came through the third gate." "Crammer, how did you get in?" "I came through the eighth gate." "Adoniram Judson, how did you get through?" "I came through the seventh gate." "Hugh McKail, the martyr, how did you get through?" "I came through the twelfth gate." Glory to God, twelve gates, but one heaven!

In the third place, notice the points of the compass toward which these gates look. They are not on one side, or on two sides, or on three sides, but on four sides. This is no fancy of mine, but a distinct announcement. On the north three gates, on the south three gates, on the east three gates, on the west three gates. What does that mean? Why, it means all nationalities are included, and it does not make any difference from what quarter of the earth a man comes up; if his heart is right, there is a gate open before him. On the north three gates. That means mercy for Lapland and Siberia and Norway and Sweden. On the south three gates. That means pardon for Hindostan and Algiers and Ethiopia. On the east three gates. That means salvation for China and Japan and Borneo. On the west three gates! That means redemption for America. It does not make any difference how dark skinned or how pale faced men may be, they will find a gate right before them. Those plucked bananas under a tropical sun. These shot across Russian snows behind reindeer. From Mexican plateau, from Roman campania, from Chinese teafield, from Holland dyke, from Scotch Highlands they come, they come. Heaven is not a monopoly for a few precious souls. It is not a Windsor castle, built only for royal families. It is not a small town with small population, but John saw it, and he noticed that an angel was measuring it, and he measured it this way, and then he measured it that way, and whichever way he measured it it was 1500 miles, so that Babylon, and Tyre and Nineveh and St. Petersburg and Canton and Pekin and Paris and London and New York and all the dead cities of the past and all the living cities of the present added together would not equal the census of that great metropolis.

Walking along a street, you can, by the contour of the dress or of the face, guess where a man comes from. You say: "That is a Frenchman; that is a Norwegian; that is an American." But the gates that gather in the righteous will bring them in irrespective of nationality. Foreigners sometimes get homesick. Some of the tenderest and most pathetic stories have been told of those who left their native clime and longed for it until they died. But the Swiss, coming to the high residence of heaven, will not long any more for the Alps, standing amid the eternal hills. The Russian will not long any more for the luxuriant harvest field he left now that he hears the hum and the rustle of the harvests of everlasting light. The royal ones from earth will not long to go back again to the earthly court now that they stand in the palaces of the sun. Those who once lived among the groves of spice and oranges will not long to return now that they stand under the trees of life that bear twelve manner of fruit.

While I speak an everlasting throng is pouring through the gates. They are going up from Senegambia, from Patagonia, from Madras, from Hong Kong. "What," you say, "do you introduce all the heathen into glory?" I tell you the fact is that a majority of the people of those climes die in infancy, and the infants all go straight into everlasting life, and so the vast majority of those who die in China and India, the vast majority who die in Africa, go straight into the skies—they die in infancy. One hundred and sixty generations have been born since the world was created, and so I estimate that there must be 15,000,000 children in glory. If at a concert 2000 children sing, your soul is raptured within you. Oh, the transport when 15,000,000 little ones stand up in white before the throne of God, their chant drowning out all the stupendous harmonies of Dusseldorf and Leipsic. Pour in through the twelve gates.

Oh, ye redeemed, banner lifted, rank after rank, saved battalion after saved battalion, until all the city of God shall hear the tramp, tramp! Crowd all the twelve gates. Room yet. Room on the thrones. Room in the mansions. Room on the river bank. Let the trumpet of invitation be sounded until all earth's mountains hear the shrill blast and the glens echo it. Let missionaries tell it in pagoda and colporteurs sound it across the western prairies. Shout it to the Laplander on his swift sled. Hallo it to the Bedouin careering across the desert. News, news! A glorious heaven and twelve gates to get into it! Hear it, O you thin blooded nations of eternal winter—on the north three gates! Hear it, O you bronzed inhabitants panting under equatorial heats—on the south three gates!

But I notice when John saw these gates they were open—wide open. They will not always be so. After awhile heaven will have gathered up all its intended population and the children of God will have come home. Every crown taken. Every harp struck. Every throne mounted. All the glories of the universe harvested in the great garner. And heaven being made up, of course the gates will be shut. Russia in, and the second gate shut. Italy in, and the third gate shut. Egypt in, and the fourth gate shut. Spain in, and the fifth gate shut. France in, and the sixth gate shut. England in, and the seventh gate shut. Norway in, and the eighth gate shut. Switzerland in, and the ninth gate shut. Hindustan in, and the tenth gate shut. Siberia in, and the eleventh gate shut. All these gates are closed but one. Now, let America go in with all the islands of the sea and all the other nations that have called on God. The captives all freed. The harvests all gathered. The nations all saved. The flashing splendor of this last pearl begins to move on its hinges. Let two mighty angels put their shoulders to the gate and heave it to with silvery clang. It is done! It thunders! The twelfth gate shut.

Once more I want to show you the gatekeepers. There is one angel at each one of those gates. You say that is right. Of course it is. You know that no earthly palace or castle or fortress would be safe without a sentry pacing up and down by night and by day, and if there were no defenses before heaven, and the doors set wide open with no one to guard them, all the vicious of earth would go up after awhile, and all the abandoned of hell would be up after awhile, and heaven, instead of being a world of light and joy and peace and blessedness, would be a world of darkness and horror. So I am glad to tell you that, while these twelve gates stand open to let a great multitude in, there are twelve angels to keep some people out. Robespierre cannot go through there, nor Hildebrand, nor Nero, nor any of the debauched of earth who have not repented of their wickedness. If one of those nefarious men who despised God should come to the gate, one of the keepers would put his hand on his shoulder and push him into outer darkness. There is no place in that land for thieves and liars and whoremongers and defrauders, and all those who disgraced their race and fought against their God. If a miser should get in there, he would pull up the golden pavement. If a house burner should get in there, he would set fire to the mansion. If a libertine should get in there, he would whisper his abominations standing on the white coral of the seabeach. Only those who are blood washed and prayer lipped will get through. Oh, my brother, if you should at last come up to one of the gates and try to get through, and you had not a pass written by the crushed hand of the Son of God, the gatekeeper would, with one glance, wither you forever.

There will be a password at the gate of heaven. Do you know what that password is? Here comes a crowd of souls up to the gate, and they say: "Let me in; let me in. I was very useful on earth. I endowed colleges, I built churches and was famous for my charities, and having done so many wonderful things for the world I come up to get my reward." A voice from within says, "I never knew you." Another great crowd comes up, and they try to get through. They say: "We were highly honorable on earth, and the world bowed very lowly before us. We were honored on earth, and now we come to get our honors in heaven." And a voice from within says, "I never knew you." Another crowd advances and says, "We were very moral people on earth, very moral indeed, and we come up to get appropriate recognition." A voice answers, "I never knew you."

After awhile I see another throng approach the gate, and one seems to be spokesman for all the rest, although their voices ever and anon cry, "Amen, amen!" This one stands at the gate and says: "Let me in, I was a wanderer from God. I deserve to die. I have come up to this place, not because I deserve it, but because I have heard that there is a saving power in the blood of Jesus." The gatekeeper says, "That is the password, 'Jesus! Jesus!'" And they go in and surround the throne, and the cry is, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessings and riches and honor and glory and power, world without end!"

I stand here this hour to invite you into any one of the twelve gates. I tell you now that unless your heart is changed by the grace of God you cannot get in. I do not care where you come from, or who your father was, or who your mother was, or what your brilliant surroundings—unless you repent of your sin and take Christ for your divine Saviour you cannot get in. Are you willing, then, this moment, just where you are, to kneel down and cry to the Lord Almighty for His deliverance?

You want to get in, do you not? Oh, you have some good friends there. This last year there was some one who went out from your home into that blessed place. They did not have any trouble getting through the gates, did they? No, they knew the blessed password, and, coming up, they said, "Jesus!" and the cry was, "Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates, and let them come in." Oh, when heaven is all done and the troops of God shout the castle taken, how grand it will be if you and I are among them! Blessed are all they who enter in through the gates into the city.

FATAL PLAGUE.

It Carries Off 150 of 200 Stricken and Causes Sudden Death.

The following description of the plague in Floyd and Both Counties, Kentucky, which has carried off seventy-five per cent. of its victims, is furnished by physicians sent to investigate the plague by the State Board of Health.

The doctors say it is identical with the plague which swept Ireland in 1836. It is malignant, but not contagious, and is due to local conditions, though about the exact cause almost nothing is known. Its most appalling feature is the rapidity of its action. It longest course does not exceed three days, and scores died in from two to eight hours.

The symptoms are pain in the head, a high fever and a tendency to draw back the head and shoulders. Pains like the stinging of bees attack the ends of the toes and fingers, extending to the head. The eyes become fixed, crossed as death draws near, and the victim sinks into a stupor, which lasts longer than the more painful features of the horrible disease. Of 200 cases 150 died.

Big Timber Land Deal.

F. H. and C. W. Goodyear, of Buffalo, N. Y., have purchased 4000 acres of Potter County (Pennsylvania) timber land from William Dent, and the timber and hemlock bark on another tract of 4000 acres. These tracts are estimated to contain 1,000,000,000 feet of standing timber. The price paid was $150,000. The timber lands of Potter County are now all practically in the hands of the Goodyears, whose sawmills are at Austin.

Feminine Ingenuities.

Of the multifarious uses of the hairpin, some at least, are well known. They are suggested by a French traveler's description of a pin which the Indian women of Peru wear as a fastening for their shawls. Its head is in the shape of a spoon. In fact, it is a spoon and a shawl pin in one.

It is odd, the Frenchman says, to see a woman pull out the pin, letting her shawl drop from her bare shoulders, and proceed to use it for eating her soup or porridge. After the repast she passes the bowl of the spoon carefully between her lips two or three times, gathers up her shawl, and fastens it in place.

The same women use their slippers instead of pocket-books—a point in which they may be said to have the advantage of their North American sisters, who, having no pockets, or none within comfortable reach, are compelled to carry their purses in their hands.

The money of Lima consists of banknotes, which go very well into the bottom of a slipper. As to the effect upon the bills, perhaps the least said the better. There is an old saying that money always smells sweet.

Men may, for broken wood or glass,
Some strong cement invoke;
But there is no cement, alas!
To help a man who is broke.
—New York Herald.

A WAR ECHO.

EVERY HONORABLE VETERAN DESERVES A PENSION.

And the Lone Limb is not the Only Reason for a Government Reward Either.

(From Journal, Lewiston, Me.)

Samuel R. Jordan has just given the *Journal* an account of his life, which in view of his extremely hard lot for the past few years will be read with interest.

"I am 48 years old and have always lived in New Portland. I enlisted in the army in 1862 as a private in Company A, 28th Me. Volunteers. My army experience injured my health to some extent, although I worked at blacksmithing some part of the time, when suddenly, several years ago, I was prostrated with what able physicians pronounced Locomotor Ataxia. At first I could get around somewhat, yet the disease progressed quite rapidly until I had hardly any feeling in my legs and feet, they felt like sticks of wood and I grew so much worse that I could not move for three years without help, as my neighbors and friends could testify. I employed several physicians in my vicinity, and elsewhere, and they all told me that medicines would not help me, that they could do nothing to effect a cure, and that in time I should become entirely helpless. I became discouraged. I was a great care to my wife and friends. Shortly after I met an old army comrade, Mr. All. Parlin, a resident of Madison, Maine, and he incidentally mentioned how he had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a severe case of rheumatism and a spinal and malarial trouble, that he had suffered with consequent of his army life, and been greatly benefited by their use. By his earnest recommendation I was induced to try the pills. After taking them for a time I began to feel prickly sensations in my legs and a return of strength so I could move them a little. After a few weeks I began to feel a marked improvement in my condition. I soon was enabled to walk around a little with the help of crutches. After taking for some time I can now walk without crutches, my general health is much improved and I have regained my old-time vigor. I can walk about and enjoy life once more, for which I feel very thankful, and this happy result is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactered by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

"Your days are numbered," says the blotter to the calendar.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

China invented gunpowder, but it was so long ago that she forgot what it was for.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

The man who becomes a successful hypocrite has to work at it every day in the week.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles.
Pamphlet and Consultation free.
Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Sheriff' advice to a merchant—"Don't advertise and I'l do the rest."

Not Sick Enough for the Doctor,

but a little out of sorts. Ripans Tabules would serve in your case. It is well to have them on hand for just such occasions.

Pneumatic saddles are more comfortable if ridden half-pumped.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The best "dress improver" is a good figure.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMPSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

In the bright lexicon of the grocer, even all-pice is adulterated until it is not all spice.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

It is very hard to admit that a man younger than yourself has more sense.

Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in leavening strength
—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

Absolutely Pure

German's Porcelain Stoves.

Another thing to pester the foreigner in winter will be the heating arrangements. The German himself is never warm enough. There are times in his life when he is almost warm enough. If you tell him about it he will say that it is because he does not want to be any warmer, and he probably does not. There are few dwellings even in Berlin heated in any other way than by the old porcelain stoves, artistic-looking monuments, often of great size. When they are not heated these stoves are as cold as a china plate. When they are doing their best, they are never so warm as to prevent one from standing up and embracing them. It is intended to build one fire per day in these affairs, then lock them up and let them radiate. Wood, peat and other punk fuels are used for this purpose. That they do not get hot corresponds to all the known laws of scientific physics. How many hundred years these stoves are to be used yet, perhaps nobody is competent to say.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Madge—Oh, dear, it's so hard to decide. Alice—What? "Why, whether Charlie ought to save his money to build us a home in the spring or take the money to go sleigh riding this winter.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

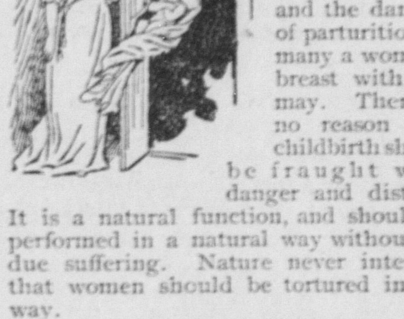
Tracing up a man's ancestors is nothing compared with tracing the neighbor who last borrowed the rake last summer.

Biddy—"Miss Arress is not at home, sor. Will ye lave yer name?" M. P. Kewn—"Do you think she would take it?"—Chicago Dispatch.

Cannot Compete with Africa.

J. Ross writes in the Engineering and Mining Journal that since the diamond discoveries in South Africa the Brazilian diamond-mining industry has fallen so low that the annual output is now not over $150,000, when thirty years ago it was upwards of $2,500,000. Brazilian diamonds are so much smaller than the African that it does not pay to mine them against African competition.

"Do you think a girl ought to learn to cook before she gets married?" asked the practical man. "Yes," replied his dyspeptic friend. "Either that, or else she ought to be willing not to try."—Washington Star.



The Door of Life.

The fear of pain and the dangers of parturition fill many a woman's breast with dismay. There is no reason why childbirth should be fraught with danger and distress. It is a natural function, and should be performed in a natural way without undue suffering. Nature never intended that women should be tortured in this way.

Taken during gestation Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its dangers to both mother and child, by preparing the system for delivery, thereby shortening labor, lessening pain and abbreviating the period of confinement.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

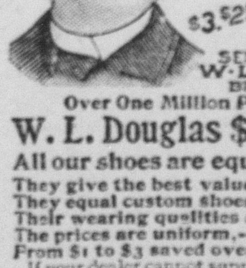
The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS.
BROCKTON, MASS.

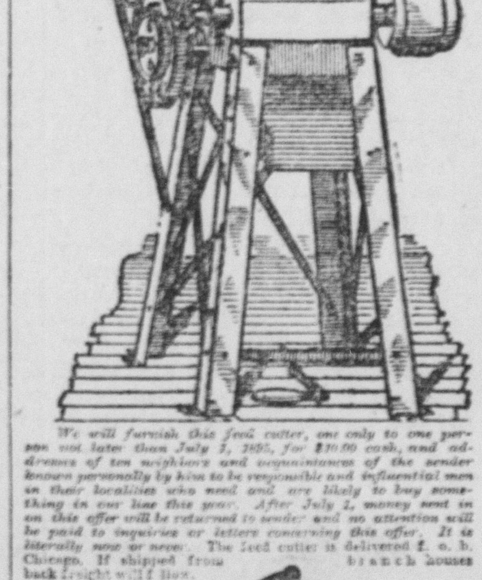
Over One Million People wear the
W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,---stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade; sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary, money advanced for advertising and expenses; permanent position. Address, with stamp, KING MFG. CO., D 41, Chicago, Ill.

200 SAMPLES FLOWER SEED Free
We will send to any address our collection of Flower seed—more than 200 annuals—also a copy of *Woman*, when 10c. to cover postage and packing is enclosed with the request for the seed. Show this to 5 friends, send 30c. and get 6 collections, &c. WOMAN PUB. CO., RICHMOND, VA.

[illegible] Feed Cutter. Worth

$40 FOR $10



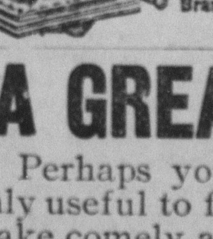
We will furnish this feed cutter, one only to one person not later than July 1, 1895, for $10.00 cash, and addresses of ten neighbors and acquaintances of the sender known personally by him to be responsible and influential men in their localities who need and are likely to buy something in our line this year. After July 1, money sent in on this offer will be returned to sender and no attention will be paid to inquiries or letters concerning this offer. It is literally now or never. The feed cutter is delivered f. o. b. Chicago. If shipped from [illegible] branch houses back freight will [illegible].

This all steel frame and saw which we put out at sell only at $25.00, is justly 25-inch very superior $15.00 last year, but now one of the most popular articles we ever made. AERMOTOR CO. Chicago.

B N U .6

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS 25 CTS

HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?



If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator, and you need the BEST,—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, $75. upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

Branch Offices: ELGIN, ILL.
General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

A GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Perhaps you may think that Scott's Emulsion is only useful to fatten babies, to round up the angles and make comely and attractive, lean and angular women, and fill out the hollow cheeks and stop the wasting of the consumptive, and enrich and vitalize the blood of the scrofulous and anæmic persons. It will do all this—but it will do more. It will cure a

Hard, Stubborn Cough

when the ordinary cough syrups and specifics entirely fail. The cough that lingers after the Grip and Pneumonia will be softened and cured by the balsamic healing and strengthening influences of this beneficent food-medicine, namely, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

Refuse substitutes. They are never as good.

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and $1

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 18

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the name of William F Smith, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary. subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic county convention.

THE JUDGES' RETIREMENT BILL.

While it was generally understood that the revenues of the state for the next two years would not greatly exceed the necessary expenditures of the various departments, the result of the conference at the Governor's house on Thursday evening has come in the shape of a revelation to the state officials and the members of the Legislature. It was the only topic of conversation among such of the members of the two houses as are still there, and it is generally conceded that it will have an important bearing on many bills now pending in either the House or the Senate.

One of its first effects will be to still further lessen the chances of the passage of the Judges' retirement bill. To the country members the mere suggestion of a reduction of a million dollars in the school appropriation is like waving a red flag before an enraged bull, and to couple that necessity with a request to vote for a measure which will still further increase the fixed charges of the departments can have but one result, especially as many of the members regard the bill as one intended mainly to benefit Philadelphia and a few others of the more populous eastern counties.

RETRENCHMENT IN WRONG PLACES.

After creating a lot of new and useless offices and unnecessarily increasing the salaries of officers provided for by existing laws, the officials at Harrisburg, including the Legislature, have discovered that retrenchment must be practiced. They don't propose to abolish any offices or reduce any salaries. They will just lop a half million a year off the school appropriation, abolish the usual annual encampment of the National Guard and cut down the usual charitable and penal appropriations ten per cent., or more if necessary, and try to worry along.

This in brief is the programme outlined and agreed to at a recent conference at the Executive Mansion, participated in by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and the presiding officers and chairmen of the appropriation committees of the Senate and House. There is just one merit in this agreement, and that is that it is always right not to appropriate more money than is in sight. The great demerit of the agreement is that it contemplates retrenchment in the wrong places, and the conference which led to its adoption was held at the wrong time.

No one will dispute the necessity of retrenchment. Dull times and the decisions of the courts have very seriously reduced the state revenues since the last Legislature was in session. But this fact was or should have been just as well known on January 1 as on April 12, and the conference which has decided to place schools, charities, public improvements and the National Guard on short commons should have been held before a new office was created, a salary raised or a dollar appropriated for an unnecessary purpose. The important interests that concern the public should have been provided for first and at the expense of the necessary economy in all other directions. And what was clearly necessary in the way of economy should have been determined at the very outset.

As it is, the new officials and the higher salaries will be paid at the expense of the public improvements, education, charities and defense. This, if the people are properly awake to their own best interests, they will condemn in unmeasured terms. It cannot be said that legislators and state officials have sinned in the matter of official extravagance in the face of declining revenues without light and knowledge. The *Times* and other journals called attention to the proposed raid of the boodlers upon the State Treasury at the very beginning of the session, and warned the Legislature that the day of reckoning would follow very shortly. There can be no plea of ignorance filed in abatement of the existing crisis in the finances of the state, as there can be no just defence of a policy of retrenchment which reduces school and charitable appropriations while providing a lavish increase in the amount appropriated for official salaries.—Philadelphia *Times.*

THE RESULT OF FREE WOOL.

While the Wilson bill was pending in congress, and Republicans were asserting it would reduce wages and destroy manufacturing industries, Mr. Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia, one of the most extensive woolen manufacturers of the country and an ardent protectionist, in an interview which attracted much attention at the time declared it would be better if the Republican writers and speakers would say less about the lowering of wages, which they predicted as a result of the repeal of the McKinley law, for it might happen that wages would be raised under the new tariff, and then their arguments would come home to roost.

This is precisely what has happened and what is happening now. In Mr. Dolan's particular industry, that of wool, the Democratic doctrine escaped the intrigues of the senatorial junta and had a reasonably fair application. Wool was placed on the free list and there was a big cut in the duties on woolen fabrics from the McKinley average of 100 per cent. to one of about 35.

Did wages go down? Were the factories closed? Not a bit of it. Last week Mr. Dolan announced that in his great Philadelphia mills wages were to be increased 15 per cent. The man who had been getting $12 a week was to get $13.80, and so on in that proportion. The same story comes from the great woolen mills of New England. The manufacturers of woolens have been prospering as they have not prospered for years. Their productive power is taxed to its utmost capacity. New mills are being built and old ones enlarged. We are actually sending American woolens to England. And, better than this, American consumers are getting better woolen goods—there is less need of shoddy—and at cheaper rates than under the McKinley law, which taxed the raw material 33 per cent. and the finished product 100 per cent. and so encouraged the shoddy mills.

Here we have an illustration of the working of a Democratic tariff reform, when honestly applied. It is computed that free wool and reduced duties on woolen goods save the American people $170,000,000 a year.—Pittsburg *Post.*

IN response to Chauncey M. Depew's charge that Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, is an iridescent humbug, the latter replies that it is better to be an iridescent than a transparent humbug.

THE state legislature is still running wild in creating new offices and increasing salaries.

OIL is shooting up like a rocket; the passage of the Marshall bill has made the Standard dictator.

THE beef trust says meat has gone up because corn is scarce. Too thin—cattle can be fed on wheat which is cheap and plenty.

THE Republican split in New York is getting wider and more bitter each day. In this state the Quay and Martin wings are slashing away at a lively rate. There is no certainty about having a Republican post-master in Centre Hall or any other town next term.

EX-CONGRESSMAN "TOM" JOHNSON, of Ohio, conspicuous in the industrial world as one of the largest iron manufacturers in this country, and in the political world for the earnestness with which he championed tariff reform in the fifty-third congress, has literally proven his faith by works, one of the largest of which is the new $5,000,000 plant at Lorain, O., which was set in motion by his own hand on Monday last. The starting of such an industry in Governor McKinley's commonwealth is undeniable proof that Mr. Johnson has the sincerity of his convictions; and it is one more demonstration of the truth that the industrial system of the country of which iron is the type is surely getting on its feet again and making ready to enter the lists for the markets of the world.

OIL dropped yesterday from $2.70 to $2.00.

AT THE meeting of the Democratic State committee yesterday, Robert E. Wright was elected chairman, without opposition.

OUR Assemblyman Curtin voted for the bill to pension Judges. Centre county will roll up that curtin.

THE boom in oil is all the talk now. Oil is up to near $3 per barrel, a short time ago it was sold at 83 cents.

In the House.

The House on Tuesday passed finally Representative Keen's bill authorizing the board of school directors to appropriate funds for the purpose of establishing and maintaining public school libraries was defeated, the yeas being 96 and nays 51, less than a constitutional majority.

The bill authorizing the incorporation of companies for constructing and maintaining boulevards was also defeated.

The Riter bill, providing a compensation for judges who shall resign their office, after twenty years' consecutive service on the bench, at the age of 70 years. Curtin voted for the bill and Womelsdorf against it.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

AARONSBURG.

Interesting Items from Town and Vicinity of the Past Week.

The hotel building of Mr. Phillips is vacant, and the town deader than some of the deserted towns in the oil regions.

Frank Jordan, the pauper, has been moved to George Homans by the poor overseer. Frank is busy every day auctioneering Homan's stock to the highest bidder.

George M. Stover and Sons are busy putting up a barn for William Bower and the Kreamers are building a new house at Ingelsby for Frank Parker.

Miss Emma Jordan drew the eighty-five dollars awarded Turb Kreamer for his loss by fire, as the loss if any was payable to her as her claim might appear.

The Wyle Brothers furnish fresh fish every week, and the combination now is fresh shad and dandelion.

John C. Stover while loading manure last week, unfortunately run one of the tines of the fork through his foot. He suffered terrible pain and was compelled to go to bed, but is getting along nicely.

Thomas Harper who for several weeks had been quite sick is improving and is able to be out again; George Rupp however is growing weaker and is unable to leave his bed and at times does not recognize his neighbors and acquaintances.

The new butchering firm of Beaver & Bower seem to be doing a rushing business, as they are running two wagons and from appearances are selling a great deal of meat.

Charley Bower has the carpenters at work remodeling the house he purchased from Frank Burd, and expects to spend at least $300 in repairs.

TUSSEYVILLE.

People Coming and Going, and Other Incidents of Note.

Miss Lillie Fisher, one of Boalsburg's accomplished young ladies expects to teach instrumental music in our vicinity the coming season if a class can be raised. We have not learned with what success she has met.

Miss Nora Fleisher left last week for State College where she will resume her duties as a nurse.

George J. Burchfield, of Altoona arrived on Friday; on his return he will take his wife with him and they will begin house-keeping; Mrs. J. R. McClellan, mother of Mrs. Burchfield will accompany them.

Daniel and Wesley Meyers, of Boalsburg, were in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gettig, west of here, spent several days last week with friends at Linden Hall.

H. W. Frantz, of near Linden Hall, was in town Monday on business.

The United Evangelical church is booming and will lay the corner stone the 20th; the presiding elder, Rev. Stapleton will be present on the occasion.

The Esher congregation will hold their quarterly meeting next Sabbath. They will continue their services from Saturday evening until Sunday evening.

Farmers are busy plowing and getting ready to put out their summer crops.

How Times are Improving.

The first quarterly report of Gen. Frank Reeder, secretary of the commonwealth, has been made public. The fees amounted to $15,000, an increase of $4,000 over the same period four years ago. Seventy-one charters were issued last month, three of them being railroads, and the balance for manufacturing concerns. One hundred and three foreign corporations were given permission in March to open branch offices in this state. This is an unusually large number.

A Large School.

The term of school under the charge of Prof. D. M. Wolf, of Spring Mills, which opened a short time ago, has a large number of scholars. Over one hundred are in attendance, and the school room is crowded to its utmost capacity, there not being seating room for all. Every year the special terms taught by Prof. Wolf the attendance grows larger, and there could be no better recommendation of his ability than this fact.

Somewhat Crowded.

Careful advertisers appreciate the REPORTER's advertising columns, and we are somewhat crowded for reading space. A little patience from our subscribers for a short time, and we will give them the usual amount again.

Has Been Ordained.

Benner Armor, a young native of Bellefonte, has been ordained to the Catholic priesthood at Baltimore. On Sunday, April 21, he will say his first mass in the Catholic church at Bellefonte.

—You can save $5 on every $10 purchase you make at our store. We have received a big stock of spring goods, and they are exceptionally cheap.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

——Our spring stock of clothing is now in and a more complete assortment cannot be found in any store. Clothing never was so cheap and you get surprisingly big returns for your money.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.2

LYON & CO'S

GREAT ...
.. SPRING ..
... OPENING

Dress Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Carpets,
Muslin,

Ginghams,
Prints,
Clothing,
Shoes, Etc.

PRICES LOWER THAN ANY STORE IN THIS PART OF THE STATE!

WINDOW BLINDS.

The greatest assortment of Window Blinds, Spring Rollers, good Felt and Oil Cloth, at the following prices, all complete, at 14c, 15, 18, 20, 25 and 30c a window.

CARPETS.

Rag Carpet, the best stock ever shown in Centre county. Note these prices: 18, 20, 22. 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34, 37½, 40 and 42. The above of the newest patterns and best qualities that have ever been shown for the money.

SHOES.

We are leaders in the sale of good shoes at low prices. A genuine Dongola, patent leather toe, in all the lasts, opera toe, square toe, common sense toe, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and 1.90. Every pair warranted.

You never heard of shoes for these prices, warranted, the finest Dongola Kid, button and lace boots for ladies, 2.00 and 2.40, of exquisite workmanship; opera toe, narrow square toe, patent leather toe, common sense toe, every pair warranted. As fine a stock, as dressy and stylish and durable, as when sold at 4.00 and 5.00 a pair a year ago. Infant's Shoes, real kid, 27c a pair.

Girl's Shoes, 60, 75, 93, 98, 1.00 and 1.20. As good in quality as you buy elsewhere for one-half more. Boy's good Dress Shoes, 75, 93, 98, 1.00 and 1 25. All good stock and wear like iron. Men's Dress Shoes, 98, 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.45, 1.98, 2.40, and 2.48. See if you can buy them elsewhere for that money.

We have, beyond doubt, the best wearing shoe in the world. They are warranted, every pair of them, and we are the sole agents for the sale of them in Centre county. You know what they are. They are the Douglas Shoe. If they don't wear well, bring them back and either get an allowance or get another pair. We have them in Men's from 1.85 to 4.50 a pair. We have them in patent leathers, russets, bluchers, razor toe, needle toe, Yale toe, square toe, half round or any style you may want.

CLOTHING.

Spring Clothing now ready for you; in Clothing we lead them all in lowness of prices, in good goods, well made, and fit equal to merchant tailor made.

Boys' Suits at 75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00.

Boys' strictly all wool suits, wear and sewing guaranteed, at 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75 and 4.00.

Men's Suits at 2 90, 3.50, 4.00, 4.25, and 4.50, in Black Cheviot, mixed Cassimers, etc., all new stock.

Men's strictly all wool suits, newest patterns, at 4.75, 5.00 5.25, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00

Men's fine dress suits, in Black Worsted, Clay Worsted, neat mixtures, at 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00 and 11.50, as fine goods, as stylish a cut, and as well made as you used to pay $15 to $20 a suit for.

Best Table Oilcloth at - - -	15c a yard.
Best Unbleached Muslins, -	4, 4 1-2, 5c a yard.
Best Bleached Muslins, -	6 1-2 and 7c a yard.

LYON & CO.,
Bellefonte, - - - - - Penna.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias and Fiera Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1895,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following real estate.

All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Miles township, Centre county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the south by lands of Haines and Royer, on the west by lands of Reuben Gramley, on the south by lands of John Bressler and on the east by lands of Haines and Royer and A. J. Gramley, containing forty acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn, saw mill and other outbuildings.

ALSO

Another tract bounded on the east by lands of Haines and Royer, on the south by lands of Walker and Meyer, on the west by lands of Daniel Harter, on the north by land of same, containing ten acres more or less, no improvements.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip Gramley.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, county of Centre, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a chestnut, thence along lands of Joseph Lucas south 44 degrees west 120 perches to a chestnut; thence south 70 degrees west 60 perches to a white oak; thence along lands of Rolan Curtin, south 46 degrees east 121 perches to stones; thence along lands of said Curtin north 71 degrees east 112 perches to stones; thence north 43 degrees, east 74 perches to a dogwood; thence north 46 degrees west 145 perches to the place of beginning, containing 138 acres 44 perches and allowance.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Eliza I. Lucas and N. Bierly and Eliza I. Lucas, administrators of David A. Lucas, dec'd.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage or lot of land situate in the borough of Millheim, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at an asp, thence along mill race and Daniel Musser estate north 34¾ degrees west 14 perches to post, north 64¾ degrees west 9 perches to post, thence north 83¾ degrees west 51 perches to post, thence south 82 degrees west 8 perches to post, thence along lands of John Stoner south 36 degrees, east 25¼ perches to post, thence along lands of M. C. Spigelmyer north 58¾ degrees east 94 perches to the place of beginning, containing ¾ acre, thereon erected a creamery building.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Hoy.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

JOHN P. CONDO,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff,
Bellefonte.

SHERIFF SALES.—By virtue of Sundry writs of Levari Facias and Fiera Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1895,

at 2.00 o'clock p. m., the following real estate:

All those several messuages, tenements and tracts of lands and lots of ground bounded and described as follows: viz. One thereof situate in the borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by lot of Mrs. P. Gray Meek; on the south by an alley; on the west by Thomas street and on the north by High street. Fronting on High street about 143 feet, and on Thomas street 180 feet, and on said alley 114 feet, thereon erected a double frame dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

One other thereof situate on Smith street in the borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by Smith street, on the south by William Felty's lot; on the west by an alley, and on the north by lot of William A. Thomas' estate containing two lots fronting on Smith street 100 feet, and extending back to said alley 200 feet, thereon erected two dwelling houses and other outbuildings. Also all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Benner, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of William Eckley; on the north by lands of William Fisher; on the west by lands of Mrs. Thomas; and on the south by lands of William Eckley, containing 53 acres be the same more or less.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Catharine B. Haupt and Isaac Haupt.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest in all that certain lot or piece of land situate, lying and being in the borough of Milesburg, county of Centre, and State of Pa. bounded and described as follows to wit: On the east by Oklauana street: on the south by lot of L. Fulton; on the west by land of Joseph Green's estate, and on the north by Greens' lands. containing one acre be the same more or less, thereon erected a frame dwelling house and stable.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. W. McCullough.

TERMS.—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN P. CONDO,
Bellefonte, April 8, 1895. Sheriff.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon C. A. Faulkner, and the Hon. Benjamin Rich, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 26th day of March, 1895, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April, the 22d day of April, 1895, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, and the one hundredth and eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN P. CONDO
Sheriff

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of James C. Boal, deceased, late of Centre Hall borough, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE M. BOAL,
Administrator.
april1-6t Centre Hall.

KRUMRINE BROS.,
Apothecaries,
Bellefonte, - Penna.
Headquarters for
FINE PERFUMERY AND : :
: : : TOILET REQUISITES.
A full line of Trout and other fishing outfits, just opened.

B. C. ACHENBACH,
BELLEFONTE.
Baker, - Confectioner,
Caterer.
Wholesaleing Ice - - - - - -
- - - - - Cream a Specialty.
Ice Cream put up in any form, Molds, Bricks, and all latest designs, Easter Rabbits, etc.
Fine Display of Easter Goods.
Come and See.

THE STROLLER'S NET.

Caught up on a Stroll—The Pick-ups by the Sidewalks.

The once familiar figure of Johnny Neff was again seen on our streets the other day after an absence of half dozen years, his gait was familiar only evincing the hand of age that has put a decrepit move on his step. Mr. Neff is about to move back again to this his native place and will, no doubt, end his days in his old homestead—and may it be many days off yet before Time calls him away.

—

The Stroller is pleased to note that many of our townsfolk have pride enough to put their outdoor premises in trim and taste by a general cleaning up of rubbish from winter's leavings proving they have an eye to the good appearance of our town and their own homes in particular. Upon the whole there are few towns of the size of Centre Hall in which the homes look cosier, yards neater and premises more cleanly.

—

The ladies of our town, as a general thing, show a great deal of taste in the cultivation of flowers, and we believe there is not a home in which these marks of refinement and a taste for the beautiful in nature are absent. For an all-the-year-round display the windows in Mrs. Minnie Richard's home always show out prettily for freshness and variety of its flowers.

—

The Stroller also learns of a rumor that Prof. Krise and family, now living in Johnstown, intend moving back to this place again; also that Peter F. Keller, who left this place some 18 years ago for Kansas, intends moving back again to this his native place. This naturally sets the Stroller to musing that persons who move away from Centre Hall always find it a very good place to move back to again.

—

Coming across a live granger within sight of the pic-nic ground led to an allusion to the coming pic-nic, and he informed the Stroller the next grange pic-nic would exceed any previous one in every department and in new features, with a lopping off of objectionable fakir stands. He thought the new county fair movement was dead and that the grange encampment would make such advances that another fair could not gain good footing.

Hanged Judas Iscariot.

The Greeks at Youngstown, Ohio, with delegates from Beaver Falls, New Castle and other cities, celebrated Easter in accordance with the orthodox Greek church ceremonies. At five o'clock in the morning they began to assemble in a quiet valley four miles west of the city. A barbecue was prepared, several lambs and a large nnmber of chickens were roasted, and while they were cooking a large effigy of Judas Iscariot was hanged to the limb of a tree. Every insult was offered ty it, concluding with firing guns at the figure. It had been filled with fire crackers and these were exploded. Tne remnants of Judas were then cremated, after which the Greeks and invited friends sat down to an elaborate banquet, washed down with an abundance of fine wine. The remainder of the day was spent in festivities, closing at dusk.

Making Preparations.

Bellefonte will be one hundred years old this year, and preliminary steps have been taken to celebrate the event in the most approved manner during the month of June. A public meeting was held on Tuesday and committees were appointed to make arrangements. The celebration of their Centennial will be held on one day and the day following the State Firemen's Convention will meet in session. Two days of celebrating we are afraid will be too much for the town on the hills and some of their citizens will be prostrated before it is over.

Singing Class.

The singing class will meet this, Thursday evening, in the basement of the Evangelical church. Mr. Ed. Crawford, the teacher, will be here to give the first lesson. All who have subscribed, as well as those who wish to join the class will please come. The expense per member will be about 50 cents; Mr. Crawford will furnish all the books. This is something much needed in our town.

No Court.

Owing to the fact that the district attorney of Bedford county will not have any business to bring before the grand jury of that county this week, the sheriff has been instructed to notify the citizens summoned as grand jurors not to attend. This is without a parallel in the history of the county.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

Purify the System of Catarrahal Impurities and Cure is Certain.

Spring time is the most favorable to the cure of Chronic Catarrh. Hundreds of letters are received, testifying to extraordinary cures.

Wm. Mandel, of Sleepy Eye, Minn., writes: "I have been troubled with chronic catarrh for thirty-five years and had tried nearly every catarrh cure known, until by accident I was advised by a friend to give Pe-ru-na a trial. In one week from the time I took the first dose I began to feel like a new man. I kept on using it for some time and I am entirely cured. I have no symptoms of chronic catarrh whatever. I am 74 years of age and am sure Pe-ru-na is the best medicine I ever used and would not be without it in the house for anything."

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, are offering free, post-paid, two medical books, one on Catarrh and Catarrahal diseases, the other on Spring Medicines and Spring diseases. These books contain the very latest and most reliable information on these important subjects.

For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

—A new spring suit from Lewins, Bellefonte, is the proper thing now in clothing.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	8
Shoulders	10
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	7

COLLARS AND CUFFS that are *waterproof.* Never wilt and not effected by moisture. Clean, neat and durable. When soiled simply wipe off with a wet cloth. The genuine are made by covering a linen collar or cuff on both sides with "celluloid" and as they are the *only* waterproof goods made with such an interlining, it follows that they are the only collars and cuffs that will stand the wear and give satisfaction. Every piece is stamped as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

If anything else is offered you it is an imitation. Refuse any but the genuine, and if your dealer does not have what you want send direct to us, enclosing amount and stating size and whether a stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair.

The Celluloid Company,
427-429 Broadway, New York.

---

is stamped in the best watch cases made. It is the trade mark of the *Keystone Watch Case Company*, of Philadelphia, the oldest, largest and best-known factory in the world—1500 employees, capacity 2000 cases daily. Its products are sold by all jewelers. It makes the celebrated *Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases*, now fitted with the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the case—the

Non-pull-out

A WATCH CASE OPENER SENT FREE.

ALL DRUG STORES **TANSY PILLS!** SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

ANSWER THIS.—THE LARGEST SUBscription house in the country wants a first-class representative for this community for strictly special work. Short hours. Good pay. Minister, teacher, or wide-awake man or woman given preference. Address, stating age and former employment, Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. apr18-3t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 256, General Office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 6th, 1895, at 12½ o'clock, p. m Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. McCLURE,
Secretary.

apr18-3t

Four Days Wages Saved

On all purchase of a single suit of Clothes is the way one of our customers expressed himself after buying one of our $10 Suits. He was right.

You Can Do The Same Thing.

These goods cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than $15.00.

You see them, you bny them.

Once yours, you have saved an even five dollars.

Do you think it worth your while to see them? Costs nothing.

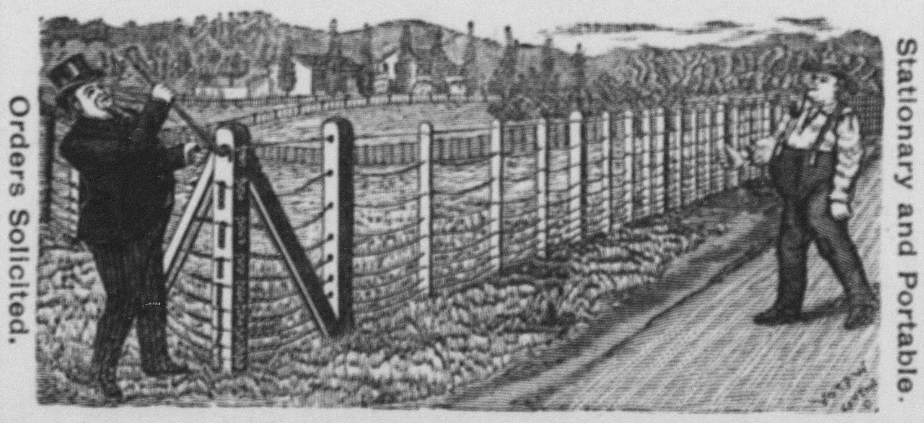
Your Money Back For The Asking.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. - - Bellefonte.

Say, Farmers! DO YOU KNOW THAT we furnish 100 rods of Nine Strand Wire Fence complete, (except posts) for $30.00. Guaranteed to TURN ANY KIND OF STOCK That any other fence will turn.

Orders Solicited.



Stationary and Portable.

☞Farm and Township Rights for sale proportionately low. Address,

W. W. DELLETT, Gen'l Agt., Centre Hall, Pa.
mar142m OR BUCHANAN FENCE CO., SMITHVILLE, OHIO.

GREAT STOCK!
VAST ASSORTMENT!
LOW PRICES!

Our stock of WINTER DRESS GOODS, UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, Etc., of all kinds is the most complete in the valley and our prices worry competition. In fact our competitors can't understand how we can sell goods at such low figures. We are satisfied with a moderate profit, and you get full value on every purchase made. You will probably need an Overcoat or Gloves, and we are sure we have just what you want. A full line of all kinds of Rubber Goods in stock. Produce of all kinds wanted.

HARPER & KREAMER.

THE SEASON IS HERE
FOR
WALL PAPER & FURNITURE

We are now prepared to supply you with Wall Paper, and all kinds of Furniture at low prices.

Come and see us

DAUBERMAN & GOODHART.

ATTORNEYS.

IRA C. MITCHELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English, Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
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Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7 58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5 59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m., week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. PM	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. AM	P.M.	PM
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10.19 a m. 5.02 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m. and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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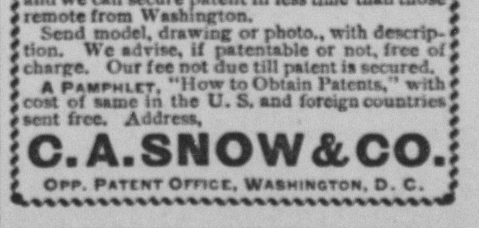

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THE NEWS.

The town of Dorchester, in Clarke county, Wis., was swept by fire.——A Chicago syndicate is negotiating for 100,000 acres of land in Montgomery county, Ga., on which colonists from the West intend to settle.——The prisoners in the jail at Roswell, N. M., overpowered Jailer Taliaferro and locked him up and escaped.——The dead bodies of a man and woman were found on the road near St. Louis, all indications pointing to a murder and suicide.——Charles Schinstein, a molder in a foundry at Phillipsburg, N. J., was burned to death by molten metal.——John Yengling attempted to shoot his wife at Minerva, O. She escaped. He then began to beat his child, and shot and seriously wounded Thomas E. Booth, who attempted to rescue the child.——Thirty-nine cases of smallpox in Shawneetown, Ill.——The Mormon elders, in session at Independence, Mo., cannot agree upon the acceptance of a so-called revelation from Joseph Smith.——The Strathmore Hotel, at Crescent Beach, Mass., was burned. Loss $30,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Susquehanna River is falling, and 150,000,000 feet of logs are now in the West Branch booms, ready to be sent to tide-water markets.——Two more outlaws were killed in a battle between the Dover train robbers and United States marshals, near Hennessy, O. T.——George Stice was killed while sitting at the window of his home, near Macon, Mo., holding his body on his knee, an unknown man firing through the window at him.——High water in the Merrimac River caused the closing of the mills, and 900 employes were thrown out of work.——Two American sailing ships arrived at New York within an hour of each other, after a ninety-six days' race from Hong Kong.——In a quarrel about a girl at a dance at Fluvanna, near Jamestown, N. Y., James Rainey stabbed and killed Fred Mitchell.——Mary Croughan, aged twenty-five years, died at Lynn, Mass., as the result of nine weeks of continuous hiccoughing.——The new enterprise of shipping frozen milk from Norway to England has proven a success.——Frank Potter, a desperado, fatally shot Martin Smith and wounded John G. Ellis, near Visalia, California.

The Susquehanna rolling mill, near Columbia, Pa., was burned. Loss $50,000.——The Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad will be built.——The jury in Anna Dickinson's case, at Scranton, Pa., disagreed.——The big steamer St. Paul was successfully launched at Cramp's ship yards.——The boiler of the Lebanon Brick Works at Lansing, Mich., exploded, killing an unknown man and injuring several others. About seventy-five men were employed at the plant.——Walter M. Wadley, a prominent farmer and drover, has absconded with about $5,000 which was loaned him by the bank at Byron, Mich.——Mrs. Anthony Packer and her six weeks old child were struck by the Consolidated flyer while walking on the track near Mystic, Ct., and instantly killed.——A seven-story elevator was burned at St. Louis. Loss 100,000 bushels of wheat valued at $15,000.—High water has caused much damage in Mohawk Valley, N. Y.——Sadie Stineger, aged twelve, and Ann Bradley, aged thirteen, were found dead near Philadelphia. It is supposed they were killed by lightning.——Harry L. Stehman, of Rohrerstown, Pa., was put in jail for setting his own factory on fire.

A furious southeasterly storm prevailed along the South Jersey coast, with very high tides at Cape May.——The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, at Alexandria, discussed Japanese missions.——The defalcation of T. M. Grady, cashier of the First National Bank of Marietta, Pa., will likely exceed $38,000.——The Southern States Land and Timber Company, an English corporation, with headquarters in New York, London, England, and Pensacola, Fla., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The company is the largest lumber concern in the South.——John Stephens, a farmer residing in Marion township, Noble county, Ohio, murdered his son by striking him on the head with a club. The son refused to give his father two dollars upon demand, and this led to the crime.——Philip Gaffron was shot and killed by burglars in his home in Denver.

The spring session of the Carlisle Presbytery was opened in the First Presbyterian Church at Waynesboro. It was decided that the fall session be held at Mercersburg, Pa.——The engineer, fireman and conductor were killed, and a locomotive and eighteen freight cars demolished in a wreck on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, near Punxsutawney, Pa.——A Chicago court awarded $50,000 damages to George W. Coudrey in his suit against Jacob Schweinfurth, the Rockford "Messiah," for alienating his wife's affections.——The collapse of of a wall of the T. T. Hutchinson's Company's storehouse in Wheeling, W. Va., caused the loss of five or six lives, including Very Rev. F. H. Park, vicar general of the diocese of Wheeling. Several men were injured.——Damage by floods was reported from points in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina.——It is reported that a great many counterfeit two-cent stamps have been made and sold.——While Charles Marshall, of Bowers, Cal., and Frank Hamilton, a colored deputy, were shooting at each other, Albert Lawson got in the way of a bullet, and was fatally wounded.

EXPLODED IN HIS POCKET.

A Three-Year Old Boy Fatally Injured by a Can of Powder.

Benjamin, Lafayette Wagoner's 3-year-old son, was frightfully injured at their home in Akron, Ohio, by the explosion of a can o powder in his pocket.

The powder had been found about the house, and with some companions he was taking it to the woods. How the accident occurred is not known. The lad will die.

WAR RUMORS IN SAMOA.

Rebels Expected to Move at the Close of the Wet Season.

Advices from Samoa dated March 27, say there are many rumors of war. The general belief is that when the wet season ends the rebels will move.

Old King Malietoa seems to be losing force and influence.

PART ILLEGAL.

Decision of the Supreme Bench in Income Cases.

2 SECTIONS TURNED DOWN.

These Relate to Incomes Derived from Rent, State, County and Municipal Bonds—There Was Great Interest in the Decision.

Not since the days when great political questions were before the Supreme Court has there been such public interest displayed as with reference to the income-tax decision. The court-room was crowded almost literally to suffocation with lawyers, politicians, and public officials. The action of the court did not come in the nature of any great surprise, for although the treasury officials have stoutly clung to the hope that the tax would be upheld in its entirety, it has been the general impression of others that the tax, if it was not altogether knocked out, would at least get a very bad black eye. It was developed, as the chief justice got into the middle of his opinion, that the rumors, afloat in the last few days as to the decision were substantially well founded. The essence of the decision eliminates from the taxable list all incomes derived from rents, and from State, county and municipal bonds. This cuts off at one blow fully 50 per cent. of the estimated revenue from the income tax. The New York Astors, whose millions of income are derived almost altogether from real estate rentals, will go scott-free, as will hundreds and hundreds of wealthy men in all sections of the country whose possessions consist mainly of real estate. In the case of numerous others it will reduce most materially the amount of tax they will be called upon to pay.

THE TAXATION OF INCOMES.

But while the court by its equal division upon the other questions involved fails to pronounce unconstitutional the other provisions for taxing incomes, the effect cannot fail to work very disastrously to the effective working of the measure. This is fully recognized at the treasury, where it was said that perhaps it would have been better if the court by affirmative action had thrown out the whole law. Certainly the attitude of the court offers a premium to all those who are inclined to evade the payment of the tax. It opens wide the door to endless litigation, for there is nothing now to prevent those who are so disposed to bring suits in every judicial circuit of the country to test questions not as yet passed upon by the Supreme Court. Although, as is said, perhaps a fair proportion of persons, under the circumstances, have already handed in their returns, mighty few with big incomes are included in this list. There is no doubt that thousands have been holding back for the Supreme Court, and the strong probability is that many of these will now continue to hold back. It would be useless to deny that serious embarrassment must attend the collection of the tax.

TEXT OF THE DECISION.

The anxiously awaited decision of the United States Supreme Court in the income-tax suit was rendered by Chief Justice Fuller. The court defeated the purposes of the law so far as it taxed incomes derived from rents and also from State, county and municipal bonds. By a tie vote of the court the law was sustained in other respects.

The court's opinion was as follows:

In Charles Pollock vs. the Farmers's Loan and Trust Company et al.

It is established:

First—That by the constitution federal taxation is divided into two great classes—direct taxes and duties, imposts and excises

Second—That the imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment among the several states, according to numbers and the imposition of duties, imports and excises by the rule of uniformity throughout the United States.

Third—That the principle that taxation and representation go together was intended to be and was preserved in the constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several States so that such apportionment should be according to numbers in each State.

Fourth—That the States surrendered their power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the general government, and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromises of the constitution cannot be disturbed by legislative action.

Five—That these conclusions result from the text of the constitution and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument and the views of those who framed and adopted it.

Sixth—That the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the constitution was that direct taxes would not be levied by the general government except under the pressure of extraordinary exigency, and such has been the practice down to August 15, 1894. If the power to do so is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, that fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

Seventh—That taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes, and that the taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of its ownership, belong to the same class.

Eighth—That by no previous decision of this court has this question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced.

Ninth—That so much of the act of August 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a tax upon the rent or income of real estate without apportionment is invalid.

AS TO MUNICIPAL BONDS.

The court is further of the opinion that the act of August 15, 1894, is invalid so far as it attempts to levy a tax upon the income derived from municipal bonds. As a municipal corporation is the representative of the State and one of the instrumentalities of the State government, the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not the subjects of federal taxation, nor is the income derived from State, county and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised and has a sensible influence on the contract, and therefore such a tax is a tax on the power of the States and their instrumentalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the constitution.

OTHER QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

Upon each of the other questions argued at the bar, to wit: First, whether the void provisions as to rents and income from real estate invalidate the whole act; second, whether as to the income from personal property as such the act is unconstitutional as laying direct taxes; third, whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity on either of the grounds suggested, The justices who heard the argument are equally divided and, therefore, no opinion is expressed.

THE RESULTS.

The result is that the decree of the Circuit Court is reversed and the cause remanded with directions to enter a decree in favor of complainant in respect only of the voluntary payment of the tax on the rents and income of its real estate and that which it holds of municipal and State bonds.

The decision was also adverse to this part of the law as repugnant to the constitution.

On the other points the court was divided and, therefore, no opinion could be given.

PRESENT TARIFF ACT.

The Chief Justice quoted various Supreme Court decisions and sought to show that while the question had been before the court the question had only been considered as applying to the question at issue in the particular cases. Coming down to the present tariff act, he said that the law was passed in a time of profound peace, and it was to be taken as evidence that Congress had sought in this matter to form a precedent for a departure from established lines, and it therefore became important to inquire into the circumstances with some attention to detail, and for the purpose of comparison he went back to the enactment of an income tax during the civil war. He quoted from the decision in the Springer case, giving a history of the case and devoting much attention to it, as he said it was upon this case that the defense had apparently relied upon more generally than upon any other precedent. It is, he said, conceded in all the cases from Hyiton to Springer that taxes on land are direct taxes, while in some of them it is determined that taxes on rents derived from lands are indirect taxes. Was there, he asked any distinction between a tax on the land and the income derived from the land?

WHAT IS LAND?

What, in other words, was the land but the profit on it? The name of the tax is unimportant and the court had been unable to see any distinction. He closed this part of the opinion by saying the court had reached the conclusion that the tax on rents was involved.

The Chief Justice then took up the question of the taxation of municipal and State bonds.

The decision was also adverse to this part of the law as repugnant to the constitution.

On the other points the court was divided and therefore no opinion could be given.

MANY OPINIONS REVIEWED.

The announcement of the conclusions of the court was preceded by a review of the many opinions of the Supreme Court from the time of Chief Justice Marshall down to the celebrated Springer case, brought by ex-Representative Springer, of Illinois, and by an exhaustive review of the nature of direct and indirect taxation, in the course of which the Chief Justice reviewed the debates leading to the framing of the federal constitution. In conclusion the Chief Justice stated that this opinion upon the Pollock case covered the two other cases.

The delivery of the opinion consumed just one hour. Chief Justice Fuller began at 12.05 and concluded at 1.05. He was followed by Justice Field, who read the first dissenting opinion, speaking in a low tone that contrasted noticeably with the loud delivery of the Chief Justice.

SHIPPING FROZEN MILK.

Growth of a New Enterprise in Norway and England.

The Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa has received from E. Sonton, commercial agent of the Dominion of Canada at Christiania, Norway, an account of the new enterprise of shipping frozen milk to Engtand. Mr. Sonton says that about a year ago a man having a farm about three miles from Gothenberg, tried the experiment of sending a small quantity of frozen milk to England, and it proved so successful that he extended the process, formed a company with a large capital, transformed a creamery into a freezer and factory for preparing the milk, and has now made arrangements for taking milk all the year round from farmers in his neighborhood in such large quantities as will insure the company delivering 50 tons a week of frozen milk to Manchester, Birmingham, New Castle, Leeds, Hull and London.

It is also proposed to establish freezers in Ireland. The process, as described by Mr. Sonton, consists in scalding the fresh milk, then freezing it by chemical process. About 500 pounds of the frozen milk are placed in a barrel made of white pine, and 500 pounds of unfrozen milk added. The barrel is filled up very full so that there may be no churning in transit, and the milk, it is said, will keep sweet and good for a month.

SEVEN FIREMEN BURIED.

Some of Them Were Injured Severely at a Pittsburg Fire, but None Will Die.

During the progress of a fire in the Black Diamond Steel Works, Pittsburg, the roof of a small building fell in, burying seven firemen. After a great deal of work they were released. While some of them were severely injured, none will die. The fire was confined to one department and only 100 men are thrown out of work. The loss is $2,000.

WITHOUT WARNING

Seven Killed in Collapsed Buildings at Wheeling, W. Va.

TWO BLOCKS ARE WRECKED

A Four-Story Warehouse Condemned Years Ago as Unsafe, Was First to Fall—Fire Among the Ruins.

A confused mass of brick, broken timbers and stones, marks the spot in the heart of the business part of Wheeling, W. Va., where previous stood two handsome business blocks for the wrecking of which somebody will be held responsible. Underneath the ruins somewhere lie the remains of five human beings, who, with two others, were caught, when without a moment's warning, one of the buildings collapsed, carring with it a second and partially wrecking another.

Of the two bodies that have been recovered one is that of the Very Reverend Father H. F. Parker, Vicar General of the Catholic diocese of Wheeling. The other body is that of Benjamin Pritchard, an iron merchant of Buckhannon, W. Va., who was in one of the buildings at the time of the disaster.

In some respects the disaster was a remarkable one and it is one of the most horrible that ever occurred in Wheeling. The building that fell first was the four-story structure of T. T. Hutchinson & Co., at 122 Main Street, dealers in hardware It was condemned four or five years ago as unsafe. At that time Mr. Hutchinson was remodeling the building and the Chief of the Fire Department and the Mayor protested against the progress of the work, declaring that the walls were weak. Mr. Hutchinson went before the City Council, protesting against official interference with his improvements, and was permitted by that body to proceed.

The result came when, with a terrible crash and without a moment's warning the building collapsed. The structure stood upon the corner of an alley, upon the opposite side of which was the wholesale millinery establishment of A. M. Rice & Co. Against the latter building the great mass fell, crushing in the side and almost totally wrecking it. Immediately adjoining the Hutchinson building was the new five-story brick structure of W. H. Chapman & Son, which was nearing completion, and which was dragged down with the Hutchinson building, not one brick being left on another. The alley was completely filled, and the firemen's rescuing party had all they could do to keep the smoldering fires from breaking out and licking up what remains.

To the people in the Hutchinson building the crash came without warning. How many of them escaped can only be conjectured when the condition of the debris is taken into consideration. Benjamin Pritchard, one of the men killed, was in the Hutchinson building making purchases when the crash came. His body was afterward found lying across that of Ford, who, strange to say, was only slightly injured. It is supposed that the others who were in the building were instantly killed. At the time the Hutchinson building fell across the alley filling it with debris, Rev. Father Parker had just turned into the thoroughfare which leads from Main Street to the Cathedral. He was crushed to death instantly. Harry Cowl, a Western Union messenger boy, and the hackman, Wincher, were caught in a similar manner. When Father Parke's body was found it was in an upright position and crushed against the Rice building about fifteen feet from the entrance to the alley.

The loss on the buildings and contents will probably reach $200,000, partly covered by insurance.

ROBBERS GOT $16,850

Bold Highwaymen Operate near Cripple Creek, Col.

The mail and express wagon which connects with the Midland Railroad at Grassy, was boarded about two miles from Cripple Creek by two men who overpowered the driver, Robert Smith, secured an express package containing $16,000 and another package containing $850 and then escaped on horseback.

The hold-up took place about 9:30 o'clock on the summit of Tenderfoot Hill, on the highway between Cripple Creek and Grassy, a station on the Midland Terminal Railroad. The mail and express wagon was en route from Grassy to Cripple Creek with the matter received at Grassy on the morning train from Denver and Colorado Springs. Two men sitting beside the road accosted Smith, asking for a ride. He drew up his team and one of the men climbed up to the seat beside him, while the other mounted the baggage behind.

As soon as Smith started to drive on the man behind struck him on the head several times with a revolver. The blow staggered but did not stun him. The man on the seat with him also drew a revolver and leveling it at him commanded him to get down, walk to the heads of the horses and hold their bridles. He complied, and while he was covered with their guns they ripped open and rifled the mail and express pouches. After securing $16,000, which was being shipped to the Cripple Creek national banks and several other valuable packages, they unhitched the two leading horses and mounted them and rode off rapidly into the mountains.

VILLAGES WIPED OUT.

Floods Cause Great Loss of Life in Hungary.

Floods in Hungary are increasing. Two more villages near Semlin, in Slavonia, have disappeared beneath the rising waters of the Danube. Many of the inhabitants of the villages were drowned. The others were rescued in boats.

At Semlin, which is on the right bank of the Danube, three miles northwest of Belgrade, Servia, a number of Servians tried to cut the dike protecting the Hungarian shore in order to save Belgrade from being inundated. Happily a Hungarian guard frustrated the attempt.

CABLE SPARKS.

CHOLERA has appeared in the providence of Podoli, Russia.

AN association has been formed in Germany to protect the gold standard of the country.

REED WADDELL, the American who was shot in Paris a few days ago by Thomas O'Brien, the noted bunco-steerer, is dead.

THERE was heavy fighting in the Molokand Pass between the British troops and the natives under Umra Khan, the invader of Chitral.

A Spanish warship is reported to have fired upon a British steamer off Cape Maysi, Cuba, and to have sent officers on board to search the vessel.

SENOR DE LOME, the new Spanish minister to the United States, and Marshal de Campos the new Governor-General of Cuba, have sailed for Havana.

THE bill suspending for a year from June 1 the export duties on sugar from the Dutch East Indias have been adopted by the States-General of Holland.

THE peace negotiations between China and Japan, which was broken off when the attempt was made on the life of Li Hung Chang, have been renewed.

A NEW German ironclad was launched at Kiel and christened Ægis by Emperor William. This is the vessel which it was reported was to be named Bismarck.

Prince Bismarck stood the fatigue of last week's receptions remarkably well, and though in good health he will take a long rest before seeing more visitors.

IT is definitely knows that the Cuban insurgent leader Maceo has landed on the eastern end of Cuba, with twenty-one others. They ran a vessel ashore in order to reach land.

THE new Venezuelan ministry appears to be desirous of a pacific solution of the incident between Venezuela and France and Belgium, arising from the comments of the representatives of the latter two countries on Venezuela's treatment of foreign claims.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Work has been begun on a 10-story hotel building on the site of the old capitol at Atlanta, Ga.

The Globe Iron Works Co., at Cleveland, have restored to their employees the 10 per cent. deducted from their wages over a year ago.

THE Ensign Car and Manufacturing Company, at Huntingdon, W. Va., after being idle several months, will resume work with 1,200 men. Two hundred men are preparing the plant for operation.

ABOUT 150 press feeders' helpers and job pressmen, employed in the various job printing offices in Detroit, quit work. The men had made a demand for an increase in wages, which was refused by their employers. All the larger offices are affected.

THE Ohio miners, at Columbus authorized the sending of a despatch to the striking miners at Pittsburg, urging them to stand for the demand made, and promising aid. A resolution authorizing a conference with the coal pool, with a view to preventing strikes, was adopted.

M. RATCHFORD and Henry Shires were elected President and Vice-President respectively, by the Ohio Miner's Convention, in session at Columbus. The Convention agreed to submit the whole question of wage scale for the ensuing year to the State officers, it being deemed unwise to attempt to fix a scale now.

THE Havemeyer sugar refinery, in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, was closed down, throwing 4,000 employees out of work. President Havemeyer said that the shut-down was for the purpose of repairs and would only last a few days. Another official said it was owing to the surplus of sugar on the market.

THE American Sugar Refining Company will begin the manufacture of spirits in the fall. Treasurer John E. Searles, Jr., said that the reason for this new departure was that the company had to dispose of a low grade syrup, which was a bye-product of the refining process. A discriminating duty in France prevented shipment of this syrup, and so the company proposes to distil it. The alcohol obtained is to be sold in England.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Japan's Demands Made Known Through Official Sources.

An authoritative statement of the terms of peace being negotiated between Japan and China has been secured from official sources. The statement is made in order to clear up much misapprehension arising from speculation as to the terms of peace. They are five in number, as follows:—

First—Independence of Corea.

Second—Permanent cession of the Island of Formosa to Japan.

Third—Indemnity of 300,000,000 taels (Chinese coin worth $1.33)

Fourth—Permanent occupation of Port Arthur and the immediate contiguous territory.

Fifth—A new Japan-China treaty opening the interior of China to commerce.

The fifth term as to a new treaty includes various trade features, such as free access of Chinese rivers. There is no demand for territory on the mainland outside of Port Arthur and its contiguous surroundings.

ROBBERS FIGHT WITH FIRE.

An Exciting Chase After the Rock Island Train Gang is Cut Short.

The Rock Island train robbers are now in the Gloss Mountain region and have set the prairie on fire behind them in order to baffle their pursuers.

There being a high wind the fire has covered an immense area of territory and the marshal's posse cannot advance.

Governor Holcomb has signed the law passed by the Nebraska Legislature appropriating $200,000 for the purchase of seed grain and food for the drought-stricken farmers of the State, and it becomes immediately operative.

A SHAM battle to commemorate the victory of the Mexicans over the French at Puebla in 1867, was given at Mexican City, when 5,000 troops participated and 50,000 people saw the spectacle. General Escobedo who captured Maximilian, was decorated.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Diptheria has again broken out in Oley, and a two-year-old child of Daniel Rothenberger has died from the disease. There are six other children in the family, all of whom are ill with diphtheria. Some three months ago there was an epidemic in that village which resulted in sixteen deaths, six of which were in one family.

The widow of Daniel Btting, of Maxatawhy Township, has brought an action against the township for $10,000 damages by reason of the death of her husband on the 29th of November last. Her husband was driving over a bridge on his way home at night when he fell over the side of the bridge with his team and was killed. It is claimed that the accident was due to the neglect of the county to provide a guard at the side of the bridge.

Damage suits were instituted at Norristown by property owners against a street railway company, and by two youths for false arrest against the Reading Railroad.

The oil excitement at Pittsburg continues unabated, and the Standard put up the price 15 cents a barrel.

Near Wilkes-Barre, young Elmer Mertz was shot dead by a play-mate, Charles Hargreaves.

Congressman "Jack" Robinson was made defendant in a libel suit at Media by ex-Mayor Coates, of Chester.

By order of the Court at Reading an ancient mortgage of nine thousand pounds, recorded against the Hopewell furnance estate which is situated in Berks and partly in Chester counties, was satisfied. The mortgage was given ninety-five years ago by Thomas Buckley and Daniel Buckley and Thomas and Matthew Brooke to Benjamin Marks. In looking up the title to some property which formed part of the estate it was found that this had never been satisfied and proceedings were accordingly taken to clear the title.

A wreck occurred at Hazle Creek Junction about a mile north of Weatherly. A Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill coal train ran into the rear end of a Lehigh Valley coal train, wrecking the caboose and six single cars loaded with coal and scattering the coal around the tracks. The Lehigh Valley Railroad brakeman places the blame on the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill brakemen, while the latter say that the Valley men are responsible.

The oil excitement at Pittsburg is intense, and several big purchases of producing territory has been made by the Standard.

The jury in the Anne Dickinson damage suit at Scranton was discharged, being unable to arrive at a verdict.

The Delaware River freshet at Easton and other points in the State did considerable damage, the water being higher than for many years.

Harry L. Stehman, of Rohrerstown, confessed to setting fire to his cigar factory, and was sent to the Lancaster jail.

The Coroner's jury investigating the Jeanesville trolley accident, rendered a verdict censuring the conductor.

Mrs. Morgan Lewis was killed by a train on a bridge near Lancaster Switch, her husband saving his life by leaping into the stream.

An unknown man fell off the bridge crossing the Roaring Brook at South Washington avenue, Scranton. His hat blew off and in endeavoring to recover it he fell in the river. The current is strong at that point and the body was carried into the Lackawanna a short distance below, and has not been recovered as yet. There is no clue as to the man's identity

Henry Bonneka was found murdered at Altoona.

Mrs. George Windish was murdered at Hughesville, near Wilkes-Barre. Her husbond is suspected of the crime.

Easton authorities were looking for John Veghte, charged with stealing a team at Plainfield, N. J.

Rev. J. T. Milligan, at Pittsburg, received notice that the International Prison Congress would meet at Paris, June 30.

An attempt will be made by Pittsburg attorneys to secure a pardon for Charles Jones who was convicted of killing his wife in 1886.

Thomas F. Shaw was arrested at Wilkes-Barre on a charge of defrauding a bank.

The past week at the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Steelton has been one of unusual activity when viewed in the light of the business depression of the past two years. Every department had a full complement of men at work and the frog shop had double turns on. The product at the rail mill was all T rails and unusually large, while that of the open hearth furnaces was up to its capacity. The bridge and construction department is stocked with work and orders sufficient to keep it busy.

Not for several years have the prospects been as bright for a busy summer as they are at present.

Poor Directors, of Mercer county, have adopted new tactics to get rid of the large number of families depending upon the county for support. They have shut off all outside relief except in cases of sickness. The directors claim that the revival of industries enable the poor to get work of some kind.

Dr. Robert North, the hypnotist, has disappeared from Easton, leaving a small board bill and a number of other debts.

George Erick, of York, whose skull was crushed by a fall from the roof of the Cumberland Valley Normal School building in Shippensburg, died at the latter place.

Parties interested are talking of building a deaf and dumb institution at East Stroudsburg. Prof. Jerome T. Elwell has purchased sufficient ground near Brodhead's Creek and workmen are busy getting it ready for building.

Trouble is feared in the Pittsburg mining district because of violence which began at a mine near McDonald, where deputy sheriffs were on guard.

A dividend of $272,000 was declared by the Lumbermen's Exchange, at Williamsport, representing profits of lost lumber recovered since last Spring's flood.

The Pullman section of the Atlantic express on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Bailey's Station, crashed into a large rock on the track. No one was badly hurt.

An unknown person in Doylestown is almost daily sending money by mail to well-known and well-to-do residents of that place.

WHEN TROUBLE COMES.

When trouble comes don't let despair
Add to the burden you must bear,
But keep up heart and, smiling, say:
"The darkest cloud must pass away."

Don't say, "Why is it?" with a frown,
And go with heart and head bowed down,
But lift them both and let your eyes
Behold the sunshine in the skies.

Don't sit and brood o'er things gone wrong,
But sing a hopeful, helpful song;
Or whistle something light and gay,
And thus drive half your cares away.

Sing of the pleasant things life knows;
Not of the thorns, but of the rose.
Each life knows some joy every day,
Sure as December leads to May.

The man who sings when trouble's here
From trouble has not much to fear;
Since it will never tarry long
When stout heart meets it with a song.

But brood o'er care and we can make
This life a burden that will break
The stoutest back. But sing, and lo!
The load is lifted. Let it go!

Then don't forget when things go wrong
To try the magic of a song.
For cheerful heart and smiling face
Bring sunshine to the shadiest place.
—Eben E. Rexford, in Detroit Free Press.

JERRY'S BABY.

BY P. S. RIDSDALE.

A little group of miners were in the low roofed chamber at the foot of the shaft. The orange glare from the little oil lamps on their caps made occasional swift reflections upon the black walls, and when the men spoke or smiled there was marvelous flashing of teeth from out their dark faces. Always too, there could be seen the gleaming of their eyeballs, of a fierce steel color in this somber light. The greasy cables in the shaft were running rapidly, and somewhere in that strange hominy-like hole that extended to the far away day light the elevator was falling, like a missile. A subtly strong odor of powder smoke, oil, gas, wet earth was eternally in the nostrils. Suddenly from behind those curtains of ink-like night, that stretched before the passage that led away from the foot of the shaft, there came a mystic low rumble, the clank and rattle of chains, the whistling and rattling slash of a whip, and a boy's shout Then a train of two cars, drawn by a tandem of straining mules, appeared from out the darkness. The driver, a tiny begrimed urchin, yelled imperatively, swinging his long lash. The train stopped at the foot of the shaft, and as the urchin unhooked his team and swung them about he yelled to the men: "Ain't it near quittin' time?"

The elevator suddenly appeared, like an apparition, with its load of miners, whose lights flickered and fluttered in reddish movements. The "inside foreman" as he stepped from the platform, called sharply to the urchin. "It's quittin' time fer you if yer don't hustle out more trips. Get in with them thar mules!"

With another shout to his team, the urchin started them on their return journey, and the rumbling of the wheels on the uneven track continued until the little dancing flames on the boy's cap and on the head of the lead mule were but mere yellow points of light.

In the chamber at the foot of the shaft, the "inside foreman" spoke to the men. "Mr. Williams told me the baby's comin' when th' shifts change."

"Git out? Is she?"

"Jerry's baby."

"Sure she is," said the "inside foreman."

The men smiled. Jerry's baby was popular with the miners of the Maffet's Patch shaft. She gave them adorable confidences; she was such a charming and trusted friend to those men, rough, grim and dark with coal dust, who labored all day in this deep hole in the earth, far from sunlight. Jerry's baby, with her lisped sentences and little gestures, treated them all as comrades. When they spoke of her, one might think they were talking of a little silver doll of some religion. And her power was never questioned. Her baby smiles ruled men, and, moreover, she had done that which no man in the Maffet's Patch had succeeded in doing, she had tamed Jerry.

Had you asked, three months before this time, who Jerry was, the stable boss, if you were a man, would have told you in a most vivid and picturesque manner, which, though it might have shocked, would have forever impressed you with Jerry's character. If a woman, the stable boss would have said, after a little time to collect in his mind words to fit the occasion, "He is the viciousist, contraryist, stubbornist, wickedest, and worse kicking mule in all the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre coal company's mines."

In the first place Jerry had a bad record. He came from the South with a lot of others and was sent down the mine to wear his life away in the damp, lamp lit darkness, pulling heavy cars during the day, eating mush and corn, sleeping in a little stall and having rats as large as kittens run over him at night. This was decidedly objectionable to a mule of Jerry's high spirits, but he apparently realized he could not help himself and forthwith proceeded to make life as disagreeable as possible for those who had anything to do with him. He could work if he wanted and when, as the drivers said, he had "a working streak on," he could pull a heavier load and do it quicker than any mule in the mine; but he did not always have "working streaks on." He was not different from ordinary mules, except in one particular—his hind legs, when he was walking, appeared to have no joints. One miner, when Jerry's life as a mine mule commenced, remarked this fact and said, "That mule's no good; his joints is stiff." and he scratched Jerry's leg with a long wisp of straw. It tickled and the man dodged just in time to escape Jerry's hoofs, which splintered the end of a car against which he had been leaning. Thus Jerry earned his reputation as a vicious animal.

He killed one man. The fellow was a brute and Jerry was obstinate at times, consequently the mule was sometimes horribly beaten and kicked. One day the fellow resolved to get rid of the animal forever, and mixed a lot of broken glass with the corn. "There," he said, as he completed the operation, "That'll fix you," and he aimed a terrific kick at Jerry. The heavy nailed boot cut open the flesh. Jerry's hoofs flew out with lightning speed and struck the man. In the excitement which followed Jerry did not eat the corn, and his next driver discovered the glass and threw it away.

Thus it was that Jerry sustained his bad reputation and added to it at various times, to the terror of the driver boys and stable bosses.

The baby was the only child of young John Williams, a clerk in the mine office.

She caught a heavy cold during the winter, and the doctor was called in and prescribed medicine which the baby swallowed with greater or less avidity, according to its sweetness or nastiness. But medicine did the baby no good, and she was growing so weak and thin that Mrs. Williams found tears starting to her eyes as she looked at her, and Mr. Williams went to the office with a very grave face and worked nervously over his books. Then Grandma Williams came to the rescue. "Take that child down to the mine," she said, "and let it breathe the air there for half an hour each day for a week, that will cure her."

"Down the mine?" exclaimed Mrs. Williams, horrified.

"Yes, down the mine, and she shall go this very day and I will go with her."

"But——" remonstrated Mr. and Mrs. Williams in unison.

"No buts about it," said Grandma Williams. "John, put on your coat; Mary Ellen, wrap the baby up warmly and stop crying."

Grandma Williams had her way. The baby went down the deep shaft and in the low, black gangway, breathing the gaseous mine air day after day, and grew strong and lusty again. It was on one of these visits that the baby and Jerry made each other's acquaintance. On the day they first met Jerry stood near the bottom of the shaft. The baby's father had put the baby, who was growing heavy, down on the track and was talking to some miners. The baby seeing a light a few yards away (it was on Jerry's head) went toward it and found Jerry. He was half dozing when rudely awakened by something grasping one of his forelegs. A vicious gleam shone from his eyes and his ears were laid back flat along his head as he prepared to repulse the daring person who was taking such liberty with him. Then he looked down and saw a little, laughing, rosy face gazing up into his, and a pair of tiny arms grasped tightly round his muscular leg. The next minute, when the miners and baby's father turned and, with a cry of horror, saw the light of the vicious mule's lamp shining on the baby's head, Jerry's ears were pointed downward and he was whinnying softly. The men sprang forward, one snatched the baby away, another drove the mule back, but the baby began to cry and stretch out her tiny hands toward Jerry, while he, still whinnying, gazed at her with such a look of intelligent curiosity that his driver said, "I don't believe the brute 'ud hurt her," and a moment later, the baby, in her father's arms, was stroking Jerry's scarred and rough head, while a row of miners stood at the animal's side, ready to drive him back with blows and kicks if he attempted to bite. But Jerry was as quite and gentle as the baby herself.

Ever after that day they were firm friends. Every time the baby came down the mine, a visit she insisted on making every week or two, she would see Jerry and stroke and play with him, and give him sugar and apples to eat, until it was said among the miners that she came down expressly to see Jerry and so, before long, she became known as Jerry's baby.

Jerry's driver had henceforth an easy task. The mule which was formerly so vicious and stubborn, was now the most gentle and docile in the mine, and he was always pointed out to the visitors as "the mule that was tamed by John Williams' baby."

The baby had been away for three weeks on a visit. On the day of her return home she said: "Papa, take baby down mine, baby wants to see Jerry," and Mr. Williams obeyed.

As the inside foreman told the footman, the visit was to be made when the shifts changed, consequently when the baby and her father reached the foot of the shaft the day men had finished their work and the mules were in their stables, but the stable boss considered it no trouble to bring Jerry out to where the baby was sitting in the middle of the track upon an armful of straw, brought for her by one of the driver's boys. After the three week's separation the greeting between Jerry and the baby was most affectionate; and baby clapped her hands and rubbed her soft white cheek against Jerry's rough nose, while he whinnyed to express his delight. Jerry had become so gentle that Mr. Williams and the stable boss had complete trust in him, and knew that he would not harm a hair of the baby's head, so after watching them a minute or two, and hanging a lamp on the timber near the pair, they walked a few yards up a gangway to inspect some brattice work.

The baby had a couple of apples, which she gave to Jerry, laughing at his efforts to take each piece with his lips so as not to endanger the tiny hand by his teeth.

Suddenly Jerry lifted his head, a dull boom, the sound long drawn out, echoed along the gangway. It was followed almost immediately by a rush of air, which to an experienced miner would have indicated a fall of top coal or rock near by. The baby laughed on, holding a piece of apple toward Jerry, who, with his head high in the air, listened intently. In a moment there was a crashing, rattling, tearing noise in the stables where five mules were confined, then the swift thump of hoofs down the narrow gangway. The mules, frightened by the fall, had broken out of the stables and were dashing toward the bottom of the shaft. To reach that point they would pass Jerry and the baby. The gangway was narrow. Two mules could hardly pass abreast. The baby was in the middle of the track. The cruel hoofs of the rapidly advancing animals would crush out her life in their wild rush. Jerry seemed to realize it all. He backed away from the baby who, innocent of danger, held out her hands and called him. His head was turned to one side, his ears laid straight back; the rushing animals came nearer; with a backward heave of his whole body Jerry's hoofs flew out and struck full on the breast of the first mule. The force of the blow was terrific. The animal was hurled back against the other four, who stopped bewildered. At that instant the three men rushed out of the gangway and the baby was snatched up into her father's arms.

The stable boss understood the situation at a glance, and springing past Jerry with whip and voice drove the five mules back, while the baby's father kissed her again and again, and Jerry calmly munched some pieces of apple which had fallen from the baby's hands. Occasionally he looked up, and one could then see those two large, melancholy eyes shining there in the darkness, lit with a new contentment, as if even this hopeless prisoner could understand the happiness that comes from a deed nobly done.

Cats Are Hard to Manage.

An English exhibitor of trained animals, Leoni Clarke, is reported as saying that, though he has educated all sorts of animals from lions downward, he has found that the most difficult of them all is the cat. He has to treat these creatures with extraordinary care. A dog is sensible, a monkey accommodating and a rat either forgives or forgets, but a cat! She is a hopeless bundle of sensibilities. Strike her once, if only by accident, and she will never perform again. Kindness is not only politic, it is absolutely necessary, in the training of cats.

Although thirty cats are sufficient for his entertainment, he has sixty or more with him, for cats are very skittish creatures, and when they take the whim into their heads it is useless to take them on the stage. When Mr. Clarke enters the stable the mewing is prodigious, and he is instantly buried in a moving mantle of cats. It took him four years to train some of his animals before he could put them upon the stage. A parachute cat, which climbs up a rope to the roof of the theater, and flies down by parachute, is the second which has done the trick. The first became too fat, and fell into bad ways. It is now Jim Corbett, and boxes Mitchell nightly. A curious feature of the show is the way in which the cats walk over a rope of rats and mice and canaries, stepping gingerly between the little fluttering bodies. This mighty forbearance is brought about by training up the cats from kittens in the same cage as the rats and birds. There are only six of his cats that Mr. Clarke dares trust among the rats. The rats and mice come from Java.

To Clean Fruit.

As day by day it is proved to us that bacteria make the larger proportion of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the world in general, one is disposed to instant revolt; no self respecting human being is willing to own himself at the mercy of these invisible foes. Modern science has its drawbacks, and is responsible for the wholesale fear in which many people spend their days. Caution, however, is another matter, and belongs to all who own common sense, and it is specially required in dealing with modern dirt, which is in many cases synonymous with bacteria at their worst. The human animal is, unluckily, an extremely dirty one, and the fruit which has passed through the hands of the great unwashed may better never be eaten without cleansing. Street dust itself holds foul forms of dirt, and when to this is added the handling of scores of people, it is plain that these surfaces unwashed are not fit for any rational human stomach. Even strawberries must not be exempt, but they must never soak; only let water run on them, a wire basket being the best method of securing its immediate passing off. Grapes require the same treatment; but in either case only enough should be done at once for a meal.

USE OF DOGS IN WAR

TRAINING THEM TO PERFORM AMBULANCE SERVICE.

They Will Carry Messages, and, When Shot and Shell Are Flying Fast, Rush to the Succor of the Wounded.

Much attention has been attracted by the experiments of a man named Bungartz in Germany with dogs. He has discovered that dogs can readily be trained to carry succor to the wounded on the field of battle or to carry the luckless soldier into a place of safety in a specially contrived ambulance. Recognizing the immense importance of this work, and not wishing to overburden his pupils' brains, Bungartz has trained dogs for this purpose alone, and these are called hospital, or Red Cross dogs.

For this duty collies are used, as for the other, this race having no equal in hardihood, intelligence and fidelity.

The Red Cross dog wears the same harness as his fellow of the regulars, with the addition of a large red cross on the saddlebags, a lantern to be strapped on his back at night, and a small flag with red cross on white ground, which he carries when on a message between the ranks of the hospital columns. In the saddlebags he carries, beside his biscuit, everything necessary for the first bandaging, and even a well protected flask of brandy. The dog must be trained with all his harness on, that he may become accustomed to its weight and pressure, and may know it for a part of his duty.

The professional training begins in the room in which the dog has had his preliminary lessons in obedience. His master holds him in leash, while the assistant takes the dog's rug and lies down on it in another corner of the room. The master leads the dog a little way in the opposite direction, then turns suddenly and with the command, "Forward, march! Seek the wounded!" leads the pupil directly up to the prostrate man. The latter then gives the dog some favorite morsel, but, first, the pupil must have obeyed the command to give tongue. Then the process is repeated again and again until on command, "Seek the wounded!" the dog without leash goes directly to the assistant and gives tongue at once. Then the lessons are continued out of doors, at first in open country, where the distance is lengthened, and, finally, the assistant hides himself in a bush or ditch until the dog learns to seek independently.

The last lessons and the tests of the finished pupils are held at night, and Bungartz tells of remarkable work done by his dogs on nights so dark that the seeking party passed within five feet of the prostrate man on open ground and but for the collie would not have found him. Bungartz's prize pupil, a female collie, not quite a year old, learned in two weeks to find the most carefully hidden man with perfect ease and independent of any help but the command, "Seek the wounded!"

Any war historian or soldier who has seen battles can tell how the death roll is swelled by those of the wounded who have crept away into the ditch or hedge to escape the bursting shell and rush of hoofs and wheels, and then, not found by the overworked hospital column, are reported as "missing." Or found too late to recover from a hurt which, but for the delay, might not have been fatal. This is the noble duty for which Bungartz trains his dogs There is no thicket too close, no ditch too deep, but that they can find the wounded man, and once found, they do not leave him until help comes. The dogs are also taught to crouch beside the wounded man, if he show signs of life, that he may open the bag and find the reviving flask. The little lantern, securely fastened to the back strap, enables the seekers to follow the dog on dark nights, and brings hope to the wounded when the friendly light appears.

The Red Cross dog is taught to carry messages, as does the army dog, and has his little white flag placed in a packet on the saddle bag that all may know what errand he is on and lead him aright or not delay him unnecessarily.

Bungartz has also constructed a model dog ambulance for carrying the wounded from the field, which will considerably lighten the work of the carriers, and the society is to collect funds sufficient to supply the field hospital with these wagons. The dogs to draw these ambulances need no special breeding or training; any strong, sure footed, docile animal will do.

Labrador Icebergs.

The "ironbound" coast of Labrador is guarded by groups of islands —barren, hopeless, and forlorn looking rocks, all the more desolate in appearance for the miserable fishing huts or "tilts" that have been thrown together on them. Entering through some narrow passage between these islands the steamer anchors for the night in a rock-bound basin; for it is too dangerous work to navigate the Labrador waters after dark. The narrow passages between the islands both along the Labrador and in the Newfoundland bays are called "tickles," and aptly so, for it seems as if the sea had reached out foamy fingers and tickled the rocky ribs of the coast until it split its sides with grim, stormy laughter.

One evening we found one of these tickles nearly blocked by a huge iceberg which had drifted into it and grounded. We passed near enough to feel its chilling breath, and to have thrown a biscuit on it, as the sailors say. We had hardly anchored in the harbor before we heard loud reports in rapid succession, like the firing of field artillery. Looking in the direction from which they came, we saw above the heights that surrounded the basin the peak of the iceberg swaying slowly and majestically to and fro, and finally disappearing, a peak of different shape rising up from behind the height and taking its place.

They say that an avalanche is sometimes so delicately poised that the vibrations from a shout or a handclap will start it on its destructive course, and possibly the wash from our steamer had disturbed the iceberg's equilibrium. At night the moon rose and the Northern Lights throbbed in the sky; so that the iceberg's peak was at times bathed in silver, at times in a clear translucent crimson. It isn't often you find a combination of iceberg, moonlight, and Northern Lights; and feeling that I might never again behold such an exquisite scene I remained for hours on deck watching it.

The Death of Nelson.

It may be of interest, in connection with the Nelson bazar, to quote a passage from the memoirs of Robert Guillemard, who was posted in the shrouds of the Redoubtable during the battle of Trafalgar. "Near the stern of the Victor was an officer covered with decorations and having only one arm. From what I had heard of Nelson I felt no doubt that it was he. He was surrounded by several officers, to whom he appeared to be giving orders. At the moment of my perceiving him several sailors fell near him, struck by the shots from the Redoubtable. Receiving no orders to descend, but seeing myself forgotten in the shrouds, I thought myself bound to fire at the deck of the English vessel, which I saw unprotected and very near me. I might even have aimed at individuals, but I fired in succession on the different groups formed by the sailors and their officers. Suddenly I noticed a great commotion on the Victory. People hurried round the officer whom I believed I had recognized as Nelson. He had fallen, and was being carried away wrapped in a cloak. His star at that moment showed me that I was not mistaken, but that it was really the English admiral. A moment later the Victory ceased firing, the deck was deserted by all who had been stationed there, and I presumed that the consternation caused by the admiral's fall was the cause of this sudden inactivity." Guillemard, on learning that Nelson had died from a shot entering the shoulder and passing through the spine, was confirmed in the belief that in this, his first engagement, he had killed the dreaded English admiral.

The Most Popular Poet.

Longfellow is the most popular poet yet born in America; and if we can measure popular approval by the widespread sale of his successive volumes, he was probably the most popular poet of the English language in this century. Part of his popularity is due to his healthy mind, his calm spirit, his vigorous sympathy. His thought, though often deep, was never obscure. His lyrics had always a grace that took the ear with delight. They have a singing simplicity, caught, it may be, from the German lyrists, such as Uhland or Heine. This simplicity was the result of rare artistic repression, it was not due to any poverty of intellect. Like Victor Hugo in France, Longfellow in America was the poet of childhood. And as he understood the children, so he also sympathized with the poor, the toiling, the lowly —not looking down on them, but glorifying their labor, and declaring the necessity of it and the nobility of work. He could make the barest life seem radiant with beauty. He had acquired the culture of all lands, but he understood also the message of his own country. He thought that the best that Europe could bring was none too good for the plain people of America. He was a true American, not only in his stalwart patriotism in the hour of trial, but in his loving acceptance of the doctrine of human equality, and in his belief and trust in his fellow man.

Many Shipwrecks on Labrador.

Owing to the vanguard of rocky islands strung out along this coast, harbors are numerous—so numerous that a quaint Western man, the only passenger besides myself who ventured on the mail boat this cruise, remarked that if harbors were only worth a cent apiece Labrador would be one of the richest countries in the world. But, in spite of these many shelters, rocks and ice are so fatal to shipping on this coast that the mail boat rarely returns from a trip without bringing in some shipwrecked crew. After one storm three hundred shipwrecked sailors were transferred by her at Battle Harbor to the larger vessel which plies between there and St. John's. On our trip we picked up the crew of a stanch English vessel whose captain had, in entering one of the tickles, to choose between ice and rocks, and so ran her on the latter. When we entered a harbor our mate always took soundings, but before we let go the anchor our captain would sing out, "Any timber, Mr. Parsons?" If the mate said "Yes," it meant that some vessel had left its poor old ribs on the rocky bottom, and we must drift on and sound again

STERILIZED MILK.

How the Fluid is Made Free From Bacilli.

When there is a baby in the house the city mother always looks askance on the milk which the covered wagon leaves at her door. There is always the possibility—never dreaded by the farmer's wife, who may be said to have a speaking intimacy with the barnyard cows—that it may have come from animals afflicted with tuberculosis and that it may fill the bodies of the children who drink it with the bacilli of that terrible disease. Of course, only one cow in thousands has tuberculois, and of the hundreds who drink her milk it may be that only one is infected, but even this remote possibility awakens the tender solicitude of the mother.

That is why sterilized milk—or milk in which the bacilli are destroyed—has been so much talked about during the last few years. In the cities, especially where the milkman himself does not know whether his stock is pure or not, the use of sterilized milk has grown to be an almost absolute necessity for young children.

There are many manufactories throughout the country which sterilize milk on a large scale, but the very magnitude of their operations sometimes works against them. Dr. Ernst, of Harvard university, says that in order to be satisfied that milk is really free from baccilli he wants to see to the sterilizing himself. The ordinary bacillus of tuberculosis is a very cunning little organism and unless great care is used it will elude pursuit and extinction.

The process of sterilization is simple. Bacteriologists have learned that when milk has been raised to a temperature of 167 degrees Fahrenheit and allowed to remain there twenty minutes the bacilli are killed. In order to accomplish this a double boiler is used, into the inner part of which the milk is poured. The water in the space between the two boilers is raised to the proper temperature and then allowed to cool gradually. Unless everything is kept clean, however, some of the bacilli may hide away in the cracks and come out afterward as lively and evil disposed as ever.

The housewife may do the work just as well herself. An ordinary oatmeal or custard cooker may be used and the milk heated to the proper temperature of 167 degrees, which can be readily regulated by an ordinary dairy thermometer, costing only 50 cents. Ordinarily this will render the milk perfectly safe for children to use.

But if the cow was badly affected with tuberculosis there is another peril not so easily remedied. The fact has been pointed out that the whole circulatory and secretive systems of such animals are saturated with tuberculin, the substance thrown off as the life product of the bacilli. The germs themselves may be killed by heat and the tuberculin still remain in the milk. Against this substance cooking, at least to any ordinary degree of heat, is ineffectual. Experiments made by Dr. Law, of Cornell university, show that tuberculin can be raised to a temperature of 250 degrees and maintained there for a long period without changing its character.

This substance if eaten would not seriously affect an entirely healthy person, but its operation, where pulmonary consumption or other forms of tuberculosis is present, even in its incipient stage, is to excite a considerable fever and greatly hasten the progress of the disease.

At the best, therefore, sterilization is only a partial defense against injury from milk taken from animals affected with tuberculosis. The best way to remedy the difficulty is to kill the cows and send them away to a rendering establishment.

"Spilled Out the Vacuum."

"Sailors have odd notions of scientific matters sometimes," ventured a gray haired chief engineer, who had recently been commended by the navy department for his faithfulness to duty under trying circumstances. Then he spun this yarn to a Mail and Express reporter:

"Many years ago, when I was an assistant engineer aboard the good frigate Worcester, fifty guns, we were caught in a heavy gale off the Carolina coast. The ship was struck by wave after wave of tremendous size, and the concussion was so great as finally to break one of our vacuum tubes and scatter the mercury in it over the engine room floor.

"The machinist on watch was a good, practical man, but lacking in education. Leaving an assistant in charge in the engine room, he rushed into the ward room, and, looking around the group of officers sitting there, he finally spied his department head, and, rushing up to him, he saluted and said:

"'Chief, the vacuum tubes is broke, and the vacuum's running all over the engine room floor!'"

Growth of Cremation.

A large number have become converts to cremation on sanitary grounds. In Europe there are crematories in Dresden, Breslau, Milan, Lodi, Brescia, Padua, Rome, Gotha, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Paris and England. The first cremation in the United States was on the 6th of December, 1876, the body being that of Joseph Henry Louis Charles, Baron de Palm. The cremation took place at Washington, Pa. At this time there are crematories at Washington, Lancaster, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania; Brooklyn and Buffalo, in New York; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo., and in San Mantea county and Los Angeles, Cal.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 18

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Easily the largest and best store in town, and the only

MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY.

BEST IN DRESS GOODS.—The famous "Botany" Fabrics and "Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods set the pace for this Department, and U will find them nowhere else in Bellefonte.

BEST IN LININGS.—Our New York correspondent says, "We will make the Racket Lining Department A 1."

BEST IN SILKS.—Exclusive styles, direct from manufacturer.

BEST IN HOSIERY.—Hermsdrof Dye only in fine Nos.

BEST IN EVERYTHING that makes a store interesting.

KOM AND C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Your Husband Out of Humor?

Well, it is housecleaning time. He will be all right again after all is neatly arranged with our

Fine Lace Curtains, Dotted Swiss, Silkoline, Window Shades, Sideboard Covers,

All purchased at our extremely low CASH PRICE.

o—o

JUST OPENED.

Six pieces of the prettiest Silk and Wool Plaids. They certainly are handsome. Prices, 45 to 65c. Hundreds of yards of Lace just reached us. You certainly can be suited here.

Remember We Carry a Full Line of Gent's Furnishing.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice.
Bellefonte.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Jacob Bottorf, of Lemont, was a visitor at Dr. Jacobs's a few days ago.

—Reuben Page, of Linden Hall, and a veteran of the late war, gave our sanctum a call.

—Our esteemed friend, George Reiber, of near Colyer, gave us a pleasant call the other day.

—Commissioner James B. Strohm, of Bellefonte, spent several days at the home of his father at Centre Hill.

—That veteran Jacksonian Democrat, J. S. McCormick, of College twp., favored our sanctum with a call.

—Rev. Rearick and family took Monday morning's train for a week's visit to friends in Snyder county.

—John R. Lee, of near Colyer, gave us a call and reports the roads not any too lovely yet out that way.

—Frank Emerick, one of our Penn Hall patrons, gave us a pleasant call, and reports folks generally well there.

—Miss Emma Kuhn is seriously ill with rheumatism at the home of her sister, Mrs. S. W. Smith, west of town.

—Mrs. Elmer Campbell, of Linden Hall, spent last Friday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street.

—Frank Foreman has again taken up his residence here after finishing teaching a term of school at Moshannon, this county.

—Mrs. C. B. Boob and Mrs. Lucy Henney, Centre Hall's milliners, went to Philadelphia on Monday to purchase their stock of goods.

—James Hosterman is home from Pittsburg, where he attends lectures in a medical college. One year more and James will be Dr. Hosterman.

—Our esteemed friend Jacob Wagner, from across the valley, gave us a call while here attending the joint consistory of the Reformed charge.

—Dr. M'Entire, mercantile appraiser, gave our sanctum a brief call, while here attending to the duties of his office, in which he proves very efficient.

—Harry Camp spent Sunday in Centre Hall the guest of Wagner Geiss. Harry is traveling for a large Chicago candy house, and sells to jobbers only, having a position which is both agreeable and lucrative.

NEW SHEEP DISEASE.

A Peculiar Disease Making Raids Upon Some Flocks.

We are informed by John R. Lee, farmer beyond Tusseyville, that a new disease has broken out among some sheep which he purchased some time ago from a dealer. They are of the Shropshire breed and came from Canada. He bot ten head, and had a number of lambs. The sheep seem to have a sudden attack of some disease that causes a violent shaking and jerking of the head and the animal soon drops over dead. The sheep have shown no signs of any thing being wrong before the spasms aforesaid set in. He lost three sheep and fourteen lambs by this strange disease. While shoeing a horse under the overshot of his barn, one of these sheep, apparently well, stood only a few yards from Mr. Lee, it suddenly began to shake its head in a lively manner and dropped over dead.

What seems singular, these Shropshire sheep have all been kept and fed among Mr. Lee's other sheep, yet none of the latter have had an attack of this trouble.

Died at Pine Grove Mills.

The many friends of Mrs. Hannah Glenn will be grieved to learn of the death of this venerable and much respected lady, whose death occurred at her late home in Pine Grove Mills at seven o'clock Sunday evening, April 14, 1895, aged 94 years and 17 days. While her death was not unexpected, yet its announcement was very severely felt by the bereft and has cast a deep gloom over the community in which she lived. She was born at Baileyville, Centre county, March 28, 1801, and was the daughter of John and Nancy Bailey.

She was the mother of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, of whom the seven daughters still survive. They are as follows: Mrs. Mary McCauley, of Huntingdon, Pa., Mrs. F. E. Meek, of Altoona; Mrs. Nancy Burket, of Mount Pleasant, Ia.; Mrs. Margaret McCormick, of Danville, Ia.; Miss Sadie, at home; Mrs. Robert Meek, of Altoona, and Mrs. Henrietta Burket, of Stormstown, Pa.

February Elections to Stay.

The February election is of course a source of considerable public expense, but it would have been a great mistake to have abolished it, and required that the election of state and municipal officials should take place at the same time. The mixing of the two could hardly fail to prove mischievous. The maintaining of it as at present, while it involves expense, will give voters a better chance to inform themselves in regard to the different issues, and to vote more intelligently upon each. The Legislature acted wisely in defeating the bill for the abolishing of the February election.

Aged 91 Years.

At the recent grand army dinner we met the venerable James Hamilton, of Bellefonte, now 91 years of age, and had a pleasant chat with him. He celebrated his 91 birthday on Thursday of last week, on which occasion he was surrounded by and received the congratulations of a large number of friends and relatives at his home, and all spent a very pleasant time.

Benner Twp. Citizen Dead.

On Wednesday morning, 10 inst., Wm. Tate, died at his home in Benner twp., aged over 80 years. He was one of the early settlers of this county. He leaves one daughter and two sons—Mrs. Benj. Boodle, of Fillmore; Potter Tate, of near Jacksonville, and Andrew, living at home.

Millinery Opening.

Mrs. C. B. Boob departed last Friday for Eastern cities to select her stock of Summer Millinery. Friday and Saturday, April 19th and 20th, will be her opening days, when all are invited to call and inspect her fine display of goods.

Sudden Death at Howard.

Jacob Loug, of Howard, was found dead in bed a few mornings ago. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death. Mr. Long was superintendent of Lauth's iron works for many years, when that establishment was running.

Evangelical Minister Drops Dead.

At Williamsport, on Saturday morning, Rev. Jacob Young, presiding elder of the Williamsport district of the Evangelical association, dropped dead on Pine street.

Married.

At the Evangelical parsonage, Centre Hall, by Rev. C. H. Goodling, on April 14, 1895, Mr. Frank D. Young and Miss Mary C. Royer.

—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte, are making a big drive in shoes. They carry a full line in this department, and at prices that are way below their competitors, It is useless to pay a big price for shoes when you can get the same article several dollars cheaper at Lyons. Don't pay any dealer an extravagant price, until you inspect their stock.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

AARON WILLIAMS.

The Well-Known Politician Dies on Monday Afternoon.

This well-known citizen of our county, all our readers will regret to learn, died on Monday.

He was prothonotary of this county some years ago, serving six years, or two terms. He served the position with more than ordinary efficiency and won the friendship of all who had business in that office. Mr. Williams was strictly honest in all his dealings, and never addicted to any vice or guilty of unbecoming conduct.

He was a staunch Democrat and a useful man to his party, eschewing the scheming and trickery of so many figuring in politics. He leaves a widow and several brothers to mourn his loss. He was the Democratic nominee for congress in this district last fall, but the tidal wave bore him down along with scores of others.

A LIVELY RUNOFF.

Calvin Eckels Receives a Broken Collar Bone and Other Severe Bruises.

Quite a serious run-off occurred on the road near Oliver Love's, near Tusseyville, on Friday last. Calvin Eckel, son of George Eckel, of Pinegrove Mills, was driving with horse and wagon and some calves aboard, in advance of a party driving some cows. Something about the wagon or harness becoming disarranged, the horse took fright and ran off. Mr. Eckel was bounced out of the wagon and had his collar bone broken and sustained some bruises on the side of his head and face and was soon after picked up unconscious. The horse kept on at a furious rate until close to Oliver Love's when the wagon upset with the calves and became detached from the horse. The wagon was badly wrecked.

Death of a Prominent Attorney.

Hon. R. Bruce Petriken, one of the most prominent members of the Huntingdon county bar died on Monday morning at a hospital in Philadelphia, where he had been admitted about four months ago for treatment for a cancerous growth in the throat.

Robert Bruce Petrikin was born at Muncy, Lycoming county, Pa., September 12, 1826. His father, William A. Petrikin, was born at Bellefonte, where his paternal grandfather, Wm. Petrikin, a native of Scotland, settled in 1798.

When It Is Lawful.

According to an act of 1883 it is unlawful to kill wild ducks or any kind of web-footed fowl, except on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and then only from September 1st to January 1st. The penalty for violating the acts is twenty-five dollars. As there have been a number of hunters killing wild ducks at all seasons of the year, this law against the practice will be news to many such violators.

Twenty-Six Children.

George Gelby, of Selinsgrove, is the distinguished father of 26 children. The last child was born in his family just a few days ago.

Within a gun shot of Centre Hall's boro limits there is a family within which 15 children were born of the same parents, but that don't hold a candle to Gelby's 26.

Trout Fishing.

Fishermen will be interested in knowing that a law is now in force prohibiting them from catching brook or speckled trout for the purpose of selling them, under a penalty of $2 for each fish so sold; neither shall they be caught under five inches in length, under a penalty of $5.

A Flock of Wild Ducks.

Last Sunday evening a flock of wild ducks passed over the town, and were following the advice of Horace Greeley, by going west. The ducks made much noise, but it was impossible to see them owing to the darkness. From the noise made by them the flock must have been large.

Served Their Time

Milton Harmon and wife, of Pleasant Gap, who were arrested a year ago for inhuman treatment of their son and sent to the penitentiary for one year, returned a few days ago from that institution. They may be better and wiser now, and have learned a lesson in humanity.

Union County Deaths.

In Lewisburg, April 14, Mrs. Wm. Shuck, aged 42 years.

In Washington, D. C., April 2, Maria Wilson, formerly of Lewisburg, aged 80 years.

In East Buffalo twp., March 29, Elias Brown, aged 75 years.

A Hop at the Fort.

Landlord Ruhl, at the Old Fort hotel, furnished the young people of the vicinity a nice supper last Friday evening, and then threw open his house for a dance. Music was furnished by a Spring Mills orchestra, and the affair was well attended.

—Read Lyon & Co's great spring opening on page five of the REPORTER. They offer some extraordinary bargains in all departments of their store. Their stock is larger than any in this part of the state, and a dollar invested there brings returns.

NEW CHURCH.

Preliminary Steps Taken for the Erection of a New Reformed Church.

The Reformed people of the Centre Hall congregation met in their church on Monday afternoon, to decide whether to build a new church or remodel the old one. The present church was erected 42 years ago and is the oldest in this place. The ministers who served this congregation were Revs. Fisher, Grow, Roeder, Land and Eisenberg, the latter at present officiating. Of these all are still living except Rev. P. S. Fisher.

The meeting resulted in passing a resolution in favor of building a new church as soon as $3000 have been subscribed to begin with. The lot at the lower part of town, formerly a part of the grove and fronting on Main street, was selected as the location.

Our Reformed brethren evince a spirit of erecting a church that will not only be a credit to themselves but also to the town. They have the means within themselves to do this with evident disposition to be as liberal as the occasion demands.

The present Reformed congregation was organized in 1853, by Rev. P. S. Fisher. The church was erected the same year and dedicated on Christmas. The cost of the church was $2350.

Crumbs of County News.

Among the representatives from this county at the Centennial Anniversary exercises of the Huntingdon Presbytery, at Huntingdon, Pa., recently, was commissioner Geo. L. Goodhart.

The Bellefonte hardware firm of H. A. M'Kee & Bro., was desolved by mutual consent. James D. M'Kee retiring from the firm, the business will be continued by H. A. M'Kee.

Lecture Sunday Evening.

Rev. Ira C. Mitchell's next lecture will be delivered in the Luth. church of this place, next Sabbath evening, 21, upon topics announced in previous issues.

Two Are One.

On Sunday 7 inst., William Lowery of Bellefonte, and Miss Ida Yarnell of Zion, were united in matrimony.

So Far Passed.

A bill to prohibit the killing of deer in the state under a penalty of $200 for five years after October 1st next, passed finally in the house.

—You will want a new suit. You want it cheap and good, as well as of the latest cut. Lewins, Bellefonte, can accommodate you in every particular, and is bound to please.

Your Shoe Bill

Is a big item of your expense. You can

Reduce It

By trading with us. From baby to grandpa can find suitable

Footwear

Here. We have all sizes, all styles, all prices—for all people. A very

Special Thing

Is our Ladies' Button and Lace.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

BELLEFONTE.

4 styles in the leading novelty of the season—Crepon—starting from 50c up—Garmans.

Serges, Checks, Cheviots, Cravenetts, Henriettas, Novelties, Crepons, and all the leading styles of goods for Capes and Dresses—Garmans.

Lancaster Gingham, 5c, Appleton A Muslin, 5c, Turkey Red Prints, Shirting Prints, Outing, etc.—Garmans.

Lace Curtains, Scrims, Dotted Muslin, Madras, Heavy Portieres, etc.—Garmans.

Thirty patterns of Percals and Madras Cloth, Duck, Dimitys, Pique, Plaid and Striped White Goods.—Garmans.

Buckles for Trimming Dresses, Initial Stick Pins, 5c, Writing Tablets, and Lead Pencils at about one-half price.—Garmans.

A nice oval glass Dish, full size, 5c. Imitation Cut Glass, choicest Patterns at ruinously low prices.—Garmans.

Brownie Lunch Boxes, Tin and Agate Ware. Our Agate Ware is of the finest quality at cut prices.—Garmans.

THE GLOBE.

The Old Stand of S. & A. Loeb.

Business Building Prices Is The Watchword Here.

CAN YOU HEAR ?

We can't sell everybody, particularly if they won't look at our goods. If you do, we will come pretty near trading. : : : :

There Is No Slump In Our Business.....

Our business is growing every day. We know what makes a business grow. We will give you an HONEST DOLLAR'S worth of goods for every dollar you leave with us, sometimes we will give you TWO DOLLARS WORTH, OCCASIONALLY THREE.

Example No. 1

Last week we gave you Handkerchiefs worth 25 cents for 15 cents.

This week we are giving you Neckwear for Men and Boys.

The Ladies also occasionally wear them.

Price them in any other store and they tell you 50 cents.

Price them here and we tell you 17 CENTS, OR THREE FOR HALF A DOLLAR.

We think they will last all week, as there are over 300 dozen of them.

New Attractions.

Dress Goods, Silks.
Dress Trimmings,
Laces, Wash Goods,
Capes, Skirts.

Visit Our Millinery Department.

To have a handsome Bonnet or fashionable Hat does not necessarily mean a big expense—if you buy right. Our Millinery is up to date. Our prices the lowest possible. Compare our goods and prices with those of others. We'll abide by your decision.

Look out for our

..... GREAT TABLE LINEN SALE NEXT WEEK .....

It will be worth while waiting for.

Business Building Prices Rule at the Globe.

KATZ & CO,,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.